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Lockheed and RB211 saved — by one vote

From ADAM RAPHAEL : Washington, August 2

Lockheed was saved from bankruptcy today by one vote in the Senate, after an incredibly tense head count. The Senate hesitantly but finally approved the Bill to guarantee a \$250 million loan to the ailing aero space company. Hanging precariously on the 49 to 48 vote were perhaps 18,000 Rolls-Royce jobs in Britain and a total of 70,000 jobs on both sides of the Atlantic.

Right up to the last moment the vote was in such doubt that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, the nominal leader of the Senate, was asked to stand by in case of a dead heat. At first it seemed there was but then the Republican senator Marlow Cook, from Kentucky, strode into the chamber and cast his vote for the Bill.

The Congressional gyrations, compromises, and secret cloakroom deals were so involved that neither the Administration nor Lockheed's opponents led by Senator William Proxmire were willing to predict what would happen. What finally appears

to have tipped the issue was the fear that Lockheed's bankruptcy might trigger a severe recession resulting in an electoral backlash in 1972 against those who voted against the guarantee.

An identical Bill was approved by a slender majority of three votes in the House of Representatives on Friday night. The only action now needed for the legislation to come into force is President Nixon's signature which will be certainly appended well before the British Government's financing commitments, for the RB211 engine expire on Sunday.

Lockheed and Rolls-Royce spokesmen in the US were jubilant at Congress's decision. "We can now go ahead with confidence," Rolls said.

The Nixon administration also appeared to believe that Lockheed's troubles were at an end. "This was the big test," said the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Charles Walker.

The administration has, however, made it clear to Congress that the guarantee will be used only after all Lockheed's customers have confirmed their orders for TriStar.

With the guarantee in the bag industry sources were predicting tonight this would not be an obstacle. Yet nothing in the airline business these days is certain. Thus until Transworld Airlines, Delta, and Air Canada and the other holdouts fall into line, a small question mark will still be against the TriStar.

Lockheed's future, however, looks a great deal brighter tonight than it has at any time since that day in February when Rolls went bankrupt—only 48 hours after Lockheed itself had been forced to conclude a disastrous settlement incurring a \$400 million loss with the Pentagon over its military contracts. Whether it can now pull out of its financial troubles probably depends as much on the future economic state of the airline industry as on the particular merits of the TriStar.

Caution first

Our Air Correspondent writes: In Britain, Rolls-Royce (1971) deliberately avoided issuing any public statement until it could check the situation with Whitehall, Lockheed, and above all the airlines.

The long story of the RB211 is strewn with illusory salvation as well as false alarms. The Senate vote does seem to have saved the engine programme, but Rolls workers in the Midlands and Scotland would do well to observe a cautious pause before they start celebrating.

Delta has long been regarded as a weak link in the Lockheed chain. The Prime Minister had



THE OTHER DEBATE: Mr Bob Dickie, convenor of the Clydebank shop stewards' at the microphone during a meeting of the UCS shop stewards' coordinating committee. Behind him is Mr Jim Reid, a member of Clydebank Council, and to the left of Mr Dickie, is Mr John Airlie, the committee chairman

Davies moves in on UCS

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday made strenuous efforts to recover the political initiative in the crisis over Upper Clyde shipyards. Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, announced during the Commons debate that he would fly to Glasgow today with Mr Gordon Campbell, the Scottish Secretary, for talks with Scottish trade union, industrial, and local authority representatives.

The Commons debate was characterised by strong

emotions among Labour—particularly Scottish—MPs, and by what appears to be a personal war between Mr Davies and Mr Wedgwood Benn. The Opposition attack on the Government's UCS policy was defeated by 33 votes—280 to 247.

In Scotland, a management committee of workers, staff, and senior management was set up yesterday by the shop stewards to run UCS and an attempt is to be made in Glasgow next week to call a one-day stoppage throughout Scottish

industry. The Labour-controlled Glasgow city council passed by 57 votes to 12 a motion calling—among other things—for the nationalisation of shipbuilding.

More trouble came elsewhere in the industry on Tyneside, where Swan Hunter carried out its threat to close all its five yards because of an unofficial strike by crane drivers, stagers, and labourers: an early meeting with the union is expected.

One bit of light relief

came from a group of Aberdeen schoolchildren, who held a jumble sale to raise cash for the UCS "work-in" and sent off £2 with a message saying: "We felt you would need the money to fight that bad man Mr Heath who is taking away your jobs."

Mr Davies said on BBC television last night that nothing new had emerged that might give Clydeside workers hope about redundancies. "My purpose in talking to them, as talking to anybody else, is to try to get a cooperative action to keep shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde, if it is humanly possible, in spite of the disaster that has overtaken UCS."

He said he would talk "to anyone who has a constructive interest in trying to see shipbuilding survive. Wherever they will talk to me, I will be happy to go." It was not a question of "killing off things." There was the problem of keeping alive what could survive against what was "a really dreadfully bad background."

Parliament, page 4: Clydeside developments and Swan Hunter strike, page 5: Leader comment, page 10.

Minister runs before Clydeside gale

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

However Mr John Davies gets on with the shipyard workers when he visits Clydeside today, he came through his Commons ordeal last night in better shape than many predicted.

Indeed, until it burst into flames during the closing minutes of the emergency debate was altogether a less tumultuous affair than many hoped or feared. It may have been symptomatic of current parliamentary confusion that the final row was over a "diabolical suggestion" alleged to have been made by Mr Wedgwood Benn which was based—according to Mr Benn himself—on a misprint in "Hansard."

Well, we can't be managerial all the time, but Mr Davies was not making many slips. It was by a stroke of sheer Housemanship—not normally his best asset—that the Secretary for Trade and Industry managed to sail through the debate with such surprisingly little personal damage. Just as the storm was building up, with Scottish fury starting to scream through his rigging over his failure to go and see things for himself, Mr Davies took the wind out of their sails by announcing that he was about to do just that.

The Prime Minister had sped straight from Morning Cloud to support the new boy on his burning deck, and sat by his side without attempting to seize the helm. Short of crying "Excelsior!" Mr Heath must have been reasonably pleased with the Minister's revised seamanship, and if he showed a tendency to overcompensation this was a fault on the right side.

Having failed last week to say a word of sympathy for the men's plight, Mr Davies was now so full of regrets and anxious feelings on their behalf that he might have been spending sleepless nights thinking about them.

He was greatly distressed at what he called "this dreadful disaster." He deeply sympathised. He deplored it all as much as anybody. The impact was going to be very grave indeed. All the same, actions spoke louder than even the most belated words, and the best thing to do now was to follow what he called the "sensible and practical advice" of the advisory group.

Mr Davies was not going to have it said, by Mr Benn or anybody else, that his wise men and his "politically motivated report" had provoked some scornful jeers by saying that the members of the committee were "from any point

of view a fine lot." After all, were not three of them Scotsmen? He made it sound like the final accolade.

However, his reawakened human sympathies fell short of a "fatal mistake" of taking over the yards. This Mr Davies was convinced would only do them harm in the end.

Mr Benn gave us one of his predictably capable performances, getting a slightly nervous cheer from his own side—and a heavy silence from the Conservatives—when he pledged his full support for the protest action of the workers. The "cut and thrust" was predictable. Mr Benn said the Government was creating a disaster area and Mr Davies retorted that it was Mr Benn who had been the disaster. Mr Benn suspected Mr Nicholas Ridley, the parliamentary under secretary, of being the "evil genius" of the story and by coincidence Mr Davies used those very words to describe Mr Benn himself.

Very well, said Mr Benn, let's have a select committee to conduct an inquiry into the whole thing. Let us also acquire the remaining assets, write off the debts, and prepare a development plan linking management and workers. But Mr Davies was content to follow the counsel of the advisory group.

Mr William Ross, Shadow Secretary for Scotland, was not going to sail by a chart like that. Tear it up, he commanded the Government. His sense of outrage had been in no way allayed and he was tired of government by "lamb ducks and weekend Drakes." One thing Mr Davies would not need on his visit today, Mr Ross assured him, was a bodyguard. There were murmurs of outrage earlier in the debate when Mr Hugh McCartney, the Member for East Dunbarton, suggested it would be a good idea to take one with him because the Government's social and industrial policies were taking people "down the road to violence."

A £10,000 reward for Denise's return has been offered by a plant contractor, Mr David Small, aged 26, of Enfield.

A collection to add to the reward was being organised among 2,000 employees at a local factory, United Glass, by Mr Samuel Morton, convenor of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

US will back Peking for UN

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, August 2

The United States is to support the seating of Communist China at the United Nations this autumn. This was announced here today by the Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, who also explained that the US would oppose the expulsion of Taiwan, which has occupied the China seat since the United Nations was established.

Mr Rogers's statement, made at a press conference here today, amounts to a support for a two-China policy. Both Peking and Taiwan have always expressed unwillingness to accept any such solution to the problem of China's representation. Peking restated this position a few days ago.

Now Washington has dropped its opposition to the seating of Peking, it can be assumed that this will no longer be considered "an important question" within the meaning of the United Nations rule which requires a two-thirds majority in such cases. Peking could thus be voted into the UN in September by a simple majority vote, of which it is assured.

If the US actively opposes the unseating of Taiwan, it will presumably seek support for the Chinese Nationalists among other delegations. The expulsion of Taiwan would require a two-thirds majority "which Washington might be able to prevent."

If she did so both Peking and Taipei would be members of the UN provided they both agreed to accept the situation. There is a reasonable prospect that the Nationalists will prefer to walk out rather than share the China seat with Peking.

If the Nationalists insist on remaining, there would still be the question of which China would exercise the Chinese vote in the Security Council. China is one of the five permanent members with a veto.

Our Political Staff adds: Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that he would like to visit China "if it were convenient to the Chinese and ourselves here." He was replying in the Commons to Mr Frank Ailman, Labour MP for Salford East, who asked him to take the initiative in the United Nations in getting China admitted by a simple majority.

Sir Alec said: "I have no doubt that the resolution will be moved this year. I think we shall be faced with a motion of a different kind as yet unfurled."

Leader comment, page 10

Moon booty on the way

By HAROLD JACKSON

The space capsule Endeavour was last night orbiting the moon with its three-man crew. On board is the largest and most valuable haul of lunar booty yet collected: by Mr Greville James. The men will continue to circle the moon until Wednesday evening, when they will be expected to return to earth.

More than 400 men and women spent Saturday night on the moon. The Apollo 15 mission, the first of its kind, was launched from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida at 12.31 p.m. on Saturday. It had 100 travellers on board, the majority of whom were working on the launch.

The use of the first motorised transport on the moon allowed the astronauts to cover far more ground than their predecessors and to collect many more samples of rock, enough to keep scientists busy for years in their efforts to trace the history of the largest geological museum we have.

Probably the greatest prize aboard the Endeavour is the lump of crystallised rock picked up from the Spur crater on Sunday. If it really is the anorthosite which Colonel Scott thought it was, it will go towards establishing the origins of the moon and other parts of the solar system. It has spent the past 4,500 million years preserved in a vast vacuum flask free of contamination and weathering, and it could provide the clue to how the planets emerged from the galactic gases.

The glory and the television coverage has gone to Scott and Irwin during their 15-mile rove around, but Al Worden has made important discoveries during his three days of orbiting above them, mapping the terrain by camera. He established the existence of under cones on the moon's surface, suggesting that the moon may have remained hot 1,000 million years longer than anyone has thought till now.

The cones are thought to be the outlets of gases from the interior and tend to sustain the theory that the moon was born from the Earth.

Turn to back page, col. 4

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Secret merger talks to create the biggest union in the country are under way. Mr Hugh Scanlon, the president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union, have been discussing plans to combine their organisations to build one giant union, dwarfing even the Transport and General Workers.

Last week the AUEW and IPTU executives gave the go-ahead for formal negotiations to begin. The electricians have already appointed the three-man team for the talks, and Mr Scanlon's union will nominate its members today.

The moves are causing surprise in union circles, because the AUEW, under Mr Scanlon, has become a leading Left-wing organisation, while the EPTU, since its purge of Communist officials, has become the most powerful surge of the Left.

Leading officials of the two unions claim, however, that there are no political considerations behind the planned merger. They are simply interested in forming the most powerful union in the engineering industry. If the amalgamation is successful, they will succeed.

In fact, the Right-wing minority on the AUEW executive welcomes the possibility of strong new allies. And the Left-wingers in the EPTU, who are trying hard to regain control of the organisation, think their hand would be strengthened by the support of Mr Scanlon and his friends.

The planned union would have more than 1.7 million members compared with slightly less than 1.6 million members in Mr Jack Jones's TGWU.

POLICE NOTICE

Sheila Weller, aged 5, lost 15.15 a.m. on Friday 30 July this year from outside Boots Chemist, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 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1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197,

OVERSEAS NEWS

Hints of Whitehall hard line over Malta presence

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Diplomatic sources in Brussels last night hinted that the British Government may be rapidly losing interest in the idea of retaining military facilities for the army, navy, and RAF on Malta, and that the present proposal for a NATO cost-sharing plan may simply be the first stage of a winding-up operation that will end the British presence on the Mediterranean island.

Britain's NATO partners, at the confidential session of the ambassadorial council held in Brussels yesterday, gave their initial replies to the cost-sharing idea which had been put forward at last week's meeting by the British delegate, Sir Edward Peck.

Rhodesia veil is lowered

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

Questions in the Commons yesterday failed to elicit any new development on the present Rhodesia negotiations, in spite of efforts of MPs on both sides to persuade the Foreign Secretary to lift the deliberate veil of secrecy just a little before the House rises for the summer recess.

Both at Westminster and in Whitehall the feeling is growing that Rhodesia has gone from being a problem to a largely because of Mr Heath's very full commitments on other issues, such as the Common Market, the shipbuilding crisis, and the Industrial Relations Bill.

Mr Heath's reply to questions from Mr Patrick Wall (C. Haltemprice) and Dr Gavin Strang (Lab. Edinburgh East) and fell back on the same formula he has used in the Commons on recent occasions.

Pilots charged after disaster

Tokyo, August 2

Two pilots of the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force were handed over to prosecutors tonight on charges of involuntary manslaughter in connection with Friday's mid-air collision between a jet fighter and an airliner.

The two, Sergeant Yoshimi Ichikawa and Captain Tamotsu Kuma, were arrested on Saturday night. The District Prosecutor's office in the northern town of Morioka will now decide whether they should go on trial.

Ichikawa, who is aged 22, was the trainee pilot of the Sabre jet fighter involved in the collision with a Tokyo-bound Boeing 727 airliner. Kuma, his instructor, was flying in a second Sabre.

Earlier today the Minister of Defence, Mr Keikichi Masuhara, resigned after accepting full responsibility for the crash, which he said, was apparently caused by Ichikawa straying into the Boeing's flight path.

The Air Force Chief of Staff, General Yasuhiro Endo, has also resigned over the disaster. Mr Masuhara, who is aged 68, had been head of the national Defence Agency for only one month. He is succeeded by Mr Naomi Nishimura, a former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr Nishimura, who is 65, immediately promised tighter control to keep military flights away from commercial routes.

His appointment followed an emergency Cabinet meeting which established an inter-ministerial group to improve air safety. Immediate measures announced were the early installation of long-distance traffic surveillance radar at six sites throughout Japan and the recruitment of more traffic controllers.—Reuter.

Sisco talks resumed
Jerusalem, August 2
MR SISCO, the Assistant Secretary of State, resumed talks with Israeli leaders today on an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal.

A brief communiqué after Mr Sisco's three-hour meeting with the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Golda Meir, the Defence Minister, General Dayan, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, said discussions were held in a practical, open, and friendly atmosphere.

Further meetings are to be held later.

THE EUROPEAN Economic Community is now at a "dead end" and the negotiations for Britain's entry would not have succeeded if the real political issues had been considered, according to two articles published in "Die Zeit" of Hamburg and attributed in Brussels yesterday to the EEC Commissioner for External Affairs, Professor Dahrendorf.

The articles distinguish between the "First Europe" which is seen as the existing one and another Europe which might have been and still could be. The First Europe is plagued, the articles say, by illiberal, bureaucratic, and undemocratic administration and by an obsession with detail.

The negotiations with Britain

The negotiations for Britain's entry could never have succeeded if the Council of Ministers had negotiated about and considered the real political problems—sovereignty, a common foreign policy, other political aims, and institutions. The Council of Ministers was able to succeed only because it was discussing matter familiar to the First Europe, butter and sugar, lamb and fish, financial percentages increasing in parallel progressions, and the position of the way London has been dealing with the transition period. On these matters the council was on its home ground and the Foreign Secretaries of six European States could once more play at being Ministers of Agriculture.

The common agricultural policy

"Strictly speaking there has been no common agricultural market for years, only a common agricultural policy. There are common agricultural policy decisions which are only slightly effective and which have the external effect of distorting trade and the internal one of adjusting incomes. But they do not amount to a common agricultural policy."

Political union and the Brussels Commission

"No one talks any more about the beginnings of a European Government. . . . To the extent that Europe gains importance the Brussels Commission loses it. As long as not much was being decided on a European level the member States tolerated the fiction of a European Government free from national influences and from parliamentary interference. But to the extent to which European matters have become more important to the member States the States have withdrawn decisions from the commission or have arranged for them to be taken elsewhere."

The European Parliament

"A democrat can only feel shame when he sees adult and in their own countries, properly elected members of Parliament playing out the farce that they have to put on 10 times a year for a week at a time in Strasbourg or Luxembourg. Either they must discuss matters which do not interest them—or if so only marginally—or else they take an interest in problems they are not allowed to discuss: either way they are forbidden to take a decision."

The European Dead End

"The illogical route towards Europe which many wanted to follow has led us into a dead end. There are no objective rules which could force the European nations to rescue a problematic agricultural policy by introducing monetary union or to rescue a problematic economic union by coordinated general policies. On the contrary this contradictory policy means that common policies have not been formed, that economic and monetary unity were destroyed from the start so that only the peasants are left as proof that Europe exists."

A mania for harmonisation

"Wherever there is a chance of a common regulation, or even only a proposal for one, it has been pursued—regardless whether it concerned common shapes for bottles or accounting systems, insurance systems or ice-cream-making processes, lorry-drivers' work-schedules or the sizes of agricultural enterprises."

The danger is that anyone who looks for similar or not identical solutions applicable to all the member States ends up by always generalising the solution which offers the highest chance for State regulation. Dr. Dahrendorf writes: "Harmonisation is already a dominant principle. So Europe is becoming ever more bureaucratic and more illiberal. The First Europe is not only an illogical but an illiberal and bureaucratic Europe."

This mania for harmonisation leads to a failure to distinguish between the essentials and the trivial. Besides its effect on the way differences between Europe's regions and nations are perceived, there is a danger that a person who thinks this way will try to build a Europe in which everything is brought into line (Dr. Dahrendorf here uses the word "gleichgeschaltet" which was used by Hitler to describe the process of "Gleichschaltung" by which every German institution was brought into line with his policy or else destroyed.)

However Dr. Dahrendorf does envisage a Europe which can develop its own foreign policy independent of the super-powers. The "Second Europe" which many wanted to follow has led us into a dead end. There are no objective rules which could force the European nations to rescue a problematic agricultural policy by introducing monetary union or to rescue a problematic economic union by coordinated general policies. On the contrary this contradictory policy means that common policies have not been formed, that economic and monetary unity were destroyed from the start so that only the peasants are left as proof that Europe exists.

The following extracts and summary are taken from "Die Zeit". Professor Dahrendorf is one of the nine Commissioners responsible for the day-to-day running of the Community.

should not hope to create a dubious respect for military strength as an instrument of foreign policy. The military strength of one thing; a convincing capacity for self-defence is another. The Second Europe might perhaps do well to have another look at the prologue to the First Europe, the collapse of the European defence community.

Dr. Dahrendorf criticises the existing concept of the commission with its large membership. He finds little attraction in the prospect of an enlarged commission with 14 members if 10 EEC grows from six to 10 member States—each State with equal rights, deciding theoretically on the principle of unanimity. "Inefficiency could hardly be organised more wastefully."

The commission has important functions "even if President Pompidou has difficulty in seeing them."

(a) It is in charge of the current business of the Community's activity;

(b) It develops proposals on the basis of earlier political decisions;

(c) It mediates in critical council decisions;

(d) It represents and in its capacity as "guardian of the treaty" watches over what has been achieved in common.

But to do this job properly, the "traces of its character as a future 'government-in-waiting' must disappear."

A president and two or three vice-presidents, with departments responsible for, say, internal and foreign economic policy, and agriculture) are sufficient. National proportions, and the careful balancing of 14 or 28 people from the member States, can then be left to the next level down, to a general directorate.

As for the European Parliament, this must have political duties. "The constitutional nonsense whereby a powerless parliament 'controls' the phoney government in the commission must cease."

Europe's "entitled" "A New Parliament" Dr. Dahrendorf said did not try to hide the fact that he was the author of severe attacks on the decision-making structure of the Common Market, "bureaucratic levitation" the Commission, the common agricultural policy, and apparently impractical national visions of those drafted the Treaty of Rome.

While the Great Debate taking place in Britain, a debate on Europe was held in the West German "Die Welt". "Felix Eul" — commonly understood — Karl-Heinz Narjes, former chief executive assistant Walter Halsten, the Communist Party, attacks Dahrendorf's views on "Continuing the role of Europe on the basis of the Rome Treaty."

Narjes defended the existing though unglamorous towards European integration, view of the role of Commission and the Council Ministers.

Dahrendorf admits that wanted to launch a debate about how Europe should be constructed. But he criticised the bureaucratic approach of most of his colleagues, who accept that Commission, a nine-man body, should not have their own ideas in public. Only other commissioner has attempted to do this: Aldo Spina, former head of Italy's Institute for National Affairs, and some who could be described as "old-fashioned federalist."

and with illogical measures of harmonisation for which Europe's current administrators have a mania. There is no real common agricultural policy, only a common agricultural fund and the Permanent Representatives of the six existing member States exercise wide powers and take many decisions without the knowledge of their Ministers. Existing European parliamentarians are powerless and democrats should be ashamed of them.

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East German advisers to the Sudanese secret police also faced expulsion. There was uncertainty about the future of some 1,800 Soviet advisers stationed in Sudan, although at least 20 left yesterday and others were not going to work.

General Numeiri recalled his Sudan's relations with Russia came with General Numeiri's resumption of power after being ousted in a three-day coup which he blamed on the Sudanese communists. Fourteen alleged rebel leaders, including the country's Communist Party leader, were executed.

The general said Communists and other left-wingers were responsible for the deaths of 28 loyal officers who were machine-gunned when they refused to join the coup. The Middle East News Agency reported that Sudanese

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Dr. Dahrendorf

Furore over Market

By a Special Correspondent

Brussels, August 2
In the wake of the furor that followed his speech at the Common Market, Dr. Dahrendorf, European Commissioner responsible for internal relations, today denied he had any intention of resigning.

He told German radio he looked forward to many years of fruitful activity in Brussels. Dr. Dahrendorf interviewed after yesterday's well-known speech reported he had been strongly criticised by his colleagues on the mission.

The German weekly, carried an interview with Erik Blumenfeld, European spokesman in the West German Bundestag for the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), which he called for Dr. Dahrendorf's resignation. Dr. Dahrendorf is a member of the Free Democratic Party, partner in the ruling coalition and was Parliamentary Secretary at the Federal Ministry in the last Government.

The "Dahrendorf affair" has been building up ever since publication last month in German weekly "Die Zeit" two articles by "W. Eul" entitled "A New Parliament" and "The Common Market". Dr. Dahrendorf said did not try to hide the fact that he was the author of severe attacks on the decision-making structure of the Common Market, "bureaucratic levitation" the Commission, the common agricultural policy, and apparently impractical national visions of those drafted the Treaty of Rome.

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TELEVISION

Edward Heath: A Special Profile. Granada's team spent several days with him in relaxed mood but say it's not all about yachting (ITV, 9.30). Alternatively, a rejig of last year's "Omnibus" serves as epitaph to Louis Armstrong ("Just Let Them Notes Come Out Right," BBC-1, 9.20). Then Thurber ("My World . . . BBC-1, 10.10). Dominic Behan writes the "Armchair Theatre" on battle and betrayal ("Ireland, Mother Ireland," ITV, 10.30).

BBC-1
12.00 noon Cricket: Roses Match, Yorkshire v Lancashire.
1.45 News.
1.55 Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales: Bangor. 2.30 The Crowning Ceremony.
3.0 Cricket: Yorkshire v Lancashire.
4.20 Play School.
4.40 Jackanory.
4.55 Best of Vision On.
5.20 Flashing Blade.
5.44 Abbott and Costello.
5.50 News.
6.0 Nationwide.
6.20 Charlie Chaplin: "Easy Street".
6.45 What's the Sense?
7.5 Z Cars: Stone Standard, part 2.
7.30 Tom and Jerry.
7.35 Film: "What a Crazy World," with Joe Brown, Susan Maughan, Marty Wilde.
9.0 News.
9.20 Let Them Notes Come Out Right. Louis Armstrong—Extraordinary Career.
10.10 My World . . . and Welcome to It.
10.35 Points of View.
10.40 24 Hours: Ludovic Kennedy.
11.15 Weather.

Wales (as BBC-1 except)
2.00 p.m. Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Frenhinol Cymru Bangor.
3.30 Cricket: Yorkshire v Lancashire. 5.20-5.44 Telewela.
6.0 Wales Today. 6.30 Television of the Form.
7.0-7.15 Jerry. 7.15-7.30 Newyddion.
10.10-10.40 Eisteddfod 7.1. 11.17 Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS—6.0-6.20 p.m. Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South-west. 10.10-10.40 North-Twenty to the Dose; North-west-Hall Collection; Midlands Contact. East Anglia On Camera. West-Harbour Dues. South-10.10 The Enthusiasts and 10.35-10.40 Celia Jeffries; South-west-Penninsula. 11.17 Regional News.

BBC-2
11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Dressing-up Day.
7.5-7.30 p.m. Open University: Science 24.
7.30 News.
8.0 Summer Season: Gallia von Meck, Tchaikovsky's grandniece, looks back over a remarkable life.
8.40 Collector's World: Dutch Delft; Alan Baer and his Art Registry; Rocks and Gem Stones.
9.20 The Oscars: Gary Cooper

ITV
LONDON (Thames)
2.10 p.m. Children's Bookshelf: Edward Blishen recommends some of the current crop of children's books.
2.50 Learning by Discovery.
3.15 Lone Ranger.
3.40 Once Upon a Time: Diane Dorgan tells the story of "A Cat and a Broom," by Barbara Siegh.
5.55 Tea Break: Michael Parkinson. Renée Lister.
4.25 Peyton Place.
4.55 Little Big Time.
5.20 How.
5.50 News.
6.30 Crossroads.
6.55 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width, with John Bluthal, Joe Lynch.
7.25 Tuesday Film: "The Sea Hawk," with Errol Flynn.
9.15 Edward Heath—A Special Profile.
10.0 News.
10.20 Armchair Theatre: "Ireland, Mother Ireland," with Dominic Behan, with Denys Hawthorne, Barry Keegan, Sam Kydd.
11.30 Play Better Golf: Backswing.
12.00 midnight Unorthodox Beliefs: Faith Healer Gordon Turner.

ANGLIA—4.10 p.m. Anglia News. 4.13 Yogs for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The God Runners" with Alan Ladd, Rossana Podesta. 8.45 Never Mind the Quality, 9.15 Edward Heath—A Special Profile. 10.0 News. 10.20 Armchair Theatre: "Ireland, Mother Ireland." 11.30 Weather: It's All Yours.

SOUTHERN—3.40 p.m. Tomorrow's Forecast. 4.10 Sailing International: Britannia Cup. 4.20 Houseparty. 4.25 Robin Hood. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.20 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "My Gelsina," with Shirley MacLaine, Yves Montand, Edward G. Robinson. 8.15 Edward Heath—A Special Profile. 10.0 News. 10.20 Armchair Theatre: "Ireland, Mother Ireland." 11.30 Weather: It's All Yours.

WEST & WALES (HTV)
2.15 p.m. Cowboy in Africa. 4.0 Tomorrow's Forecast. 4.14 Moment of Truth. 4.40 Tinkertail. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.20 How. 5.50 News. 6.1 Repeat Wales. 6.15 Crossroads. 6.50 Never Mind the Quality, 7.30 On the Buses. 8.0 Film: "City of Fear," with Peter Cushing. 9.15 Edward Heath—A Special Profile. 10.0 News. 10.20 Armchair Theatre: "Ireland, Mother Ireland," with Dominic Behan, with Denys Hawthorne, Barry Keegan, Sam Kydd. 11.30 Play Better Golf: Backswing. 12.00 midnight Unorthodox Beliefs: Faith Healer Gordon Turner.

HTV West—4.7-4.9 p.m. Report West. 6.1-6.35 Report West.

HTV Wales—2.30 p.m. National Eisteddfod: Crowning of the Bard. 3.30 Close. 6.1-6.15 Y Dydd.

HTV Cymru/Wales—2.30 p.m. National Eisteddfod. 3.30 Close. 6.1-6.15 Y Dydd.

WESTWARD—3.55 p.m. Westward News. 4.00 Sean the Leprechaun. 4.10 Gus Honeybun Show. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 Westward Film: "The Man in the Hat," with Alec Guinness, Burt Ives. 6.45 Never Mind the Quality, 9.15 Edward Heath—A Special Profile. 10.0 News. 10.20 Armchair Theatre: "Ireland, Mother Ireland." 11.30 Play Better Golf: Backswing. 12.00 midnight Unorthodox Beliefs: Faith Healer Gordon Turner.

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CASTING AROUND 12 midnight Reflection.

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Dean's friend was acting as police spy

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 2

The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gervase Mhlanga-Beytagh, entered a firm "Not guilty" plea when he went on trial in Pretoria today charged with plotting the violent overthrow of the South African Government. The first State witness against him was a member of his own congregation who was working for the security police.

Present in court, including representatives of the British and American embassies, senior churchmen, and a British Labour MP, Miss Joan Lester. The trial is expected to last at least a month.

The Dean, aged 59, is also accused of discussing plans to sabotage buildings on Johannesburg's main shopping street, and of raising money for guerrillas in Mozambique, or of leading a group of two alleged to have been active in the sabotage of a South African ship.

The first witness, Louis Henry, a member of the Dean's congregation, claimed he had been a friend of the Dean's until the beginning of 1968, but then the Dean's attitude to the Government had changed. He had established contact with the security police a year later.

Mr. Jordan described how he had worked for the security police while he was a member of the congregation at St. Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg. He had reported on conversations with the Dean to the security police.

In one of these the Dean told him he had spoken to an eye specialist in Detroit, about free release of prisoners from the Robben Island (South Africa's maximum security prison) by submarine. The idea had been shelved because they were in last month a shot if the island was attacked.

The Dean had visited London, Mr. Jordan said, to meet with a group of men who had been in the United States, that he had once said at a meeting that the only thing that would help South Africa would be violence, that on another occasion he had said violence and bloodshed would be a good thing, and that the slogan "One Man, One Vote" had been replaced in "the Dean's organisation" by "One Man, One Gun."

For the defence, Mr. Sidney Kentridge, said the Dean would admit to paying out money to 130 persons listed in the indictment as co-conspirators, but would maintain that the money was meant to "alleviate the distress of politically detained people and, on occasion, to pay for their legal defence."

Actors boycott South African TV—Miscellany, page 11.

Teachers get blunt warning

Lusaka, August 2—The Government newspaper "Zambia Daily Mail" today bluntly warned foreign professors at Zambia University "to keep their big mouths shut" and stop criticising Government measures to deal with student unrest.

The warning came after a statement on Saturday by most of the university's 230 academics, in which they deplored the Government's decision last month to close the university following campus disorders. The statement also criticised the expulsion of 10 student union leaders and the deportation of two white English faculty lecturers.

Today's report in the "Zambia Daily Mail" was one of the most strongly worded editorial articles ever to appear in its columns. It said: "There comes a time when a people cannot stomach any more insults, even when these insults come from university academics. This time is indeed very close for Zambia. The time has come when their big mouths shut, the better for us all." This is a fair warning.—Reuter.

US steel and rail disputes settled

Washington, August 2—Agreements between management and workers today ended a rail strike and averted a steel strike, both of which threatened serious disruption of the United States economy.

The rail workers' strike had crippled nearly half the system, but trains are due to begin moving again at midnight tonight. In agreement has prevented the start of a strike at midnight by 350,000 workers.

The railwaymen's stoppage had paralysed 10 companies, including five major lines, since it started with a walkout last night. The agreement provides for a 30 per cent wage increase over three years. It has been approved by a conference of more than 500 representatives of the United States Workers of America. The dispute involved nine major companies accounting for 75 per cent of the nation's steel production.

Negotiators for the industry and the union reached the settlement only a few hours before the expiration of a 24-hour extension of the previous contract, which gave workers an average standard wage rate of \$3.50 (\$1.45) an hour.—Reuter.

US observation helicopter which helped in the Cambodian campaign

LAST year's overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk plunged Cambodia into war, and created a domestic political crisis in the United States. Radio Hanoi, China and Sihanouk himself accused the Central Intelligence Agency of engineering the coup that brought Cambodia into the Indo-China war, and American anti-war protesters echoed the charge.

At the time, however, there was no real evidence to suggest that the Nixon Administration did anything except react to an Asian crisis not of its own making.

Now, however, the first indications of American encouragement for Sihanouk's return have come from an unquestionably non-Communist source. Son Ngoc Thanh, founder of the Cambodian nationalist movement, Cambodia's first Prime Minister, and a veteran anti-Sihanouk partisan who enjoyed clandestine American support during nearly 20 years of exile in South Vietnam and Thailand, recently gave a series of candid interviews.

In the course of these talks, Son Ngoc Thanh, now living in Phnom Penh, indicated that American agents supported plots to get rid of Sihanouk in the crucial months of the last half of 1968 and the first quarter of 1970. Sihanouk was finally removed from office on March 18, 1970, and war broke out shortly afterwards.

Son Ngoc Thanh, who is considered a major candidate for the presidency of Cambodia, made the following points: As early as mid-1968, the US Government, working through agents attached to Thanh's staff of exiled anti-Sihanouk partisans, promised American support for anti-Sihanouk operations in Cambodia, including a two-pronged invasion of the country. A CIA agent, identified as "Fred," promised support for the invasion but the plot was never carried out.

As early as January, 1970, when Sihanouk left Cambodia for France, members of the Lon Nol entourage were considering deposing Sihanouk and

the rehousing measures in El Arish and he "trusted" that they would continue to take care of people moved there. But no commitment had been forthcoming from UNRWA.

There was also a long-term plan to move families to the west bank. But this had to be voluntary. To my regret only 200 families have voluntarily taken up the offer so far, and the question facing us now is should we force them to accept? He did not think opposition from the west bank population would be an obstacle.

Dayan's figures would indicate that a quarter of the "thinning out" programme has already been completed in one camp alone. In the huge Jebelaya camp, 201 families were evacuated last week. Half of them moved voluntarily and the rest were forced to go. Some went to El Arish, others to accommodation in Gaza town, and a few to alternative huts inside Jebelaya camp.

More guidelines on Gaza policy are expected to emerge at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting. As it stands now, the operation seems a halfway house between a straight security operation, designed to make life harder for guerrillas inside the crowded camps, and the beginnings of a resettlement policy. But the latter element is still only in its infancy and there is no guarantee that it will develop into a fully fledged campaign.

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US envoy to justify his Greek policy

From DAVID TONGE: Athens, August 2

When the American Ambassador to Athens, Mr Henry Tasca, gives evidence in Washington tomorrow to the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives, he is going to have the awkward task of justifying a policy towards Greece of which the only results have been to alienate both the colonels and their opponents.

This policy has been given a facelift designed to placate liberal critics. Tasca has begun to adopt a more open line to the former politicians swept aside by the army coup of four years ago. He has finally paid his courtesy visit to King Constantine, to whom, in spite of his exile, all ambassadors continue to be credited, and he has asked to see the self-exiled former Prime Minister, Mr Karamanlis.

He has not had much to promise to these two men, and his moves if anything suggest a change in the presentation of US policy rather than in its substance. Mr Tasca himself is largely associated with the hapless of his policy. He was sent here 18 months ago after a long period in which Washington had refused to appoint an ambassador.

He was given the task of advising on whether the Pentagon's arguments on the strategic value of Greece should be allowed to overcome the State Department's concern over the political implications of being associated with the regime.

He seems to have sided with the Pentagon and he has since been associated with the line of friendly persuasion — the emphasis being on the word friendly — which America has followed in the past year. Full arms shipments which had been suspended immediately after the 1967 coup were resumed in September. A series of senior officials including the Defence Secretary, Mr Laird started visiting Athens, and Mr Tasca wasted no opportunity of being photographed with Mr Papadopoulos.

The State Department justifies

Britain against nuclear summit

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

THE BRITISH Government is believed to be ready to reply to recent Russian proposals for a five-power nuclear summit talks now that Peking has rejected the plan. While Britain will not be as brusque as the Americans, the Russians will work out much the same — that the time is not right for such a meeting since the seat reserved for China would not be occupied.

The Foreign Office confirmed last night that the full text of the Chinese reply to Russia had been passed to Britain as a diplomatic courtesy.

The charge d'affaires in Peking, Mr John Denson, was called to the Foreign Ministry and handed a copy. The Chinese message rejects the Soviet plan which was originally put forward by France and resuscitated by the Russians a few weeks ago.

The Chinese put forward their own counter-proposal which is the Peking plan for convening a world summit conference on disarmament. This is regarded as impracticable by Britain and most Western Governments and by the Russians.

It would obviously become a propaganda exercise on a large scale, with little prospect of real action to freeze nuclear arms production. It would also overlap the systematic approach adopted by the United Nations many years ago, which established the present disarmament committee in Geneva.

As a nuclear Power, China has vetoed any limited gathering of the five Governments concerned. Once she has decided to use the veto, she has now done so in the case of the Soviet initiative. It is pointless trying to proceed in any other form for the present.

A ballot box poser

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, August 2
Sixty-one per cent of the French electorate believe that, at a future election, the Communist Party came to power in combination with the non-Communist Left. It would refuse to obey the law of the ballot box if a joint election placed it in a minority.

That result of a poll taken by the public opinion institution SOFRES, for "L'Express", is of particular interest, because doubts about the French Communist Party's respect for the rules of democracy are one of the difficulties of the present negotiations between the Communists and the new Socialist Party, led by M. Francois Mitterrand.

Only 19 per cent of the poll believed that the Communists would stand down. The rest had no opinion. A breakdown into parties showed that 45 per cent of Communist voters believed that the party would relinquish power, but only 27 per cent of the non-Communist Left.

Similar results were produced by the question whether the Communist Party was likely to be a loyal ally if it came into power with the non-Communist Left, or whether it would try to manoeuvre events for its own benefit. Thirty-one per cent of the poll thought the party would be loyal, 50 per cent that it would not be.

Broken into parties, 65 per cent of the Communists, 43 per cent of the non-Communist Left, but only 13 of the UDR and 11 per cent of the Centreists believed it would be loyal.

On the party's overall image, one third of the poll believed it had changed for the better in recent years, 19 per cent that it had changed for the worse, and 22 per cent that it had not changed at all. Seventy-five per cent saw it as above all the party of the workers.

French bank restrictions tightened

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, August 2
Only three weeks after its first move, the Bank of France has given another turn to the screw restraining the growth of bank credits.

The measure is at once the answer to the continued flow of capital into the country, which obliged the Bank of France to buy \$500 millions during July, and fresh evidence of the Government's determination to avoid revaluing the franc.

From August 5, the proportion of reserves which the banks are obliged to hold will rise from 10.25 per cent to 12.25 per cent for open credits and from 5.25 per cent to 6.50 per cent for Savings Bank accounts. On July 21, in accordance with the decision announced on July 9, the proportion was raised by 1 per cent.

PARLIAMENT

'Evil genius' of the Upper Clyde Benn attacked for setting up group

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, for the Opposition, said he accepted complete personal responsibility for the policy followed by the Labour Government before, during, and after the establishment of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. "We were not prepared to see men rotting in Clydeside if there was a possibility of having a viable group there."

Opening the debate on UCS, he said: "I would like, on behalf of the whole House, to express my congratulations to Mr John Davies for having escaped injury in the bomb attack upon his house. I am sure that Mr Davies would also wish to be associated with sympathy in the attack and denunciation in strong language any attempts to solve our domestic problems by violent means."

Mr Benn said the Government's decision announced on Thursday would create a disaster area on Clydeside — one even worse than the areas of highest unemployment in Northern Ireland. The Government justified its decision by reference to the advisory group report issued as a White Paper, which he described as the most inaccurate and misleading presented to Parliament for many years.

It was not true to say, as was claimed in the report, that the initial structure of UCS was totally mistaken.

"The plain truth is that in 1965 British shipbuilding as a whole was on the point of collapse."

"If Labour had not intervened to save Fairfield it would not be possible for the Government to come to an agreement with a proposal based on Fairfield as the centre of a shipbuilding group."

"The grouping of UCS was on the initiative of the private shipyards and not the Government. A working party was set up to work with the Shipbuilding Industry Board to prepare a group."

Employment

The Government of the time had supported the formation of UCS for employment reasons — there were 13,500 men working in the yards of Upper Clyde, supported by another 20,000 in special industries.

"The possibility of 30,000 jobs disappearing was quite unacceptable to us. We were not prepared to see men rotting in Clydeside if there was a possibility of having a viable group there. On any cost-benefit study of the alternative of allowing men to rot, or building a new group, it came a lot more sense to go for UCS than let the men be paid by the Government to do nothing."

"With hindsight I have no doubt now that it would have been better if the previous Government had taken the whole industry into public ownership at the time we launched the group. We could have then re-equipped it, rationalised it, and swept aside many of the old ogres."

It was astonishing that Lord Robens, who had had the experience of the Coal Board, should have put his name to the advisory group report.

Mr Benn said that, in the light of what he had said, the Government believed there was any substance in the charge it had made against the previous Government, the case for a Select Committee was unanswerable. He and his colleagues could then be cross-examined.

On the present Government's record, the first item was bound to be the so-called Ridley report, printed in the Guardian and written in 1969, in which Mr Nicholas Ridley (now Under-Secretary of State for Industry) had made four recommendations. The first had been to give no more money to UCS, the second to allow Yarrow to leave UCS if it still wanted to, and the third, and the most important, to put in a "Government butcher" to cut up UCS and sell it off cheaply.

Finally, after liquidation or reconstruction, the Government could sell off its holding in UCS for a pittance if necessary.

This was the attitude of the Government. The report had been quoted time and again, and it had never been denied. From October to February 80 per cent of payments due to the group had been withheld on the orders of Mr Davies. "The day

on which the Government announced to UCS that they were going to resume these payments was February 3. Had they not announced it on February 3 the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce and UCS on the same day."

Mr Benn said 5,000 to 6,000 men could be affected directly on Clydeside. Given a ratio of two to one in relation to the supply industry, about 13,000 people could be made redundant. In Clydeside about one in three people worked in UCS and the local authority received £1,000,000 in rates a year. Housing subsidies would have to be paid to the unemployed.

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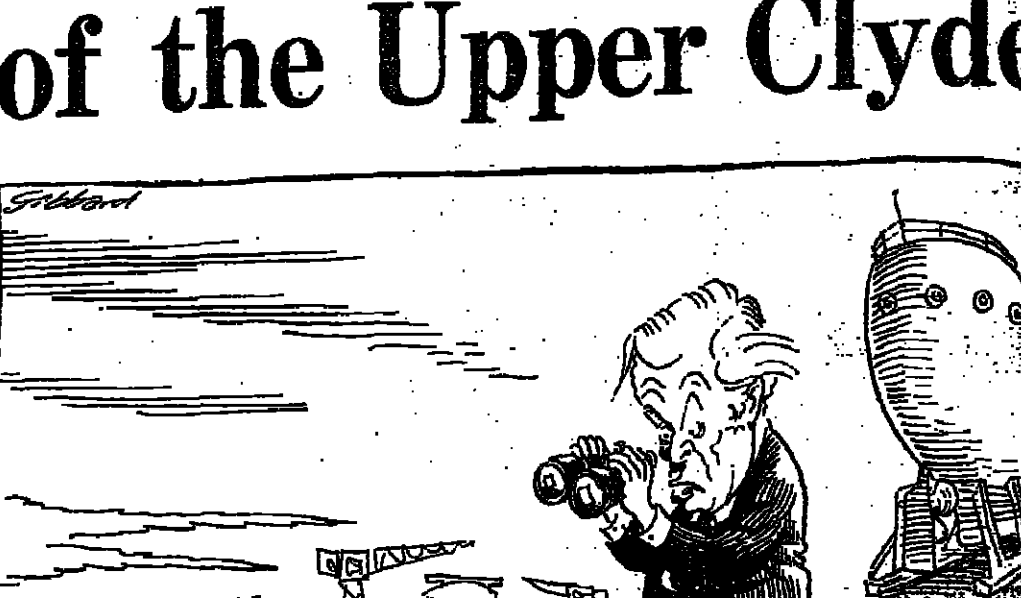
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HOME NEWS

Police called in after stranded Americans besiege travel office

By JOHN WINDSOR

Police were called to the offices of a travel agency in London yesterday as 50 American tourists who had been turned away from a charter flight shouted for new tickets and refunds. Police took away tickets for examination.

The tourists—whose group flight was arranged by the Scottish American Association of Brooklyn, New York—besieged the Oxford Street offices of Old and New World travel, a New York firm. They were among 120 Americans who were not allowed to board a Universal Airlines flight at Stansted, Essex, on Sunday. Some had been stranded for five days. Many had spent all their holiday money and had been without food.

Rippon answers Senator

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon said he had read a letter from Senator Hubert Humphrey and was pleased to hear that the Government was taking action on the EEC.

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Built-in defence against the vandal

Judy Hillman shows how design without frills can stop damage to homes

WHILE psychologists and sociologists continue to debate the causes and cures of vandalism, architects can now obtain advice on how to prevent damage to housing estates by the bored or unhappy young.

The guidance comes in the form of a digest produced by the Building Research Station after 40 interviews, and inspections of materials and design. It could certainly reduce destruction even though it might also produce a less attractive, possibly bleak environment.

Cables can be lifted and used as missiles and the BRS therefore recommends large slabs or jointless pavings. Roses or prickly bushes can be grown where a flower-bed

might be used as a short cut and trident down across points to estates should be well lit to prevent rubbish being dumped. Lifts in flats are often fouled—so the BRS suggests a lavatory in the communal hall. Even this can become a target for damage unless pipes are embedded in the walls and special fittings used. Otherwise visitors may be subject to electric shock from damaged light switches or even find robbers have removed the loo.

Metal buttons are necessary in lifts because the plastic ones can be burnt, putting the mechanism out of order and leaving tenants to puff up the flights of stairs. Glass is largely taboo unless armour-plated. So are plastic covers to lighting points near the ground. These can be burnt, too. Plastic rainwater pipes are breakable, so cast iron ones are suggested below a certain height and lead or copper external piping should be hidden inside a wall. Even soft metal is too tempting and should be replaced with a harder brew to avoid it being scraped out. Gaffiti are best tackled by the

installation of hard shiny surfaces, although apparently all are vulnerable to aerosol paint sprays and some councils are now resigned to cheap finishes which can be easily renewed. Lamp posts are bound to be used for climbing and should either be made unattractive for such adventures or strong enough to withstand them. Unfortunately when precautions against willful damage are intensified beyond a certain point, appearance and amenity standards may drop," the digest points out. It seems the final answer must still wait on the psychologists and sociologists. Willful damage on housing estates, Building Research Station Digest 132, Stationery Office, 5p.



Boys aged 14-16 taking part in a "commando weekend" at Arbroath, Ayrshire, where the Mountain and Arctic Warfare Unit—45 Commando—runs courses arranged by Royal Navy and Royal Marine careers officers. Each course, of about 40 boys, carries out activities, varying from cliff climbing to radio work to give an idea of Service life

Heath puts off flight

By our Air Correspondent

The Prime Minister has allowed himself to be manoeuvred into a difficult position over Concorde: acceptance of the British Aircraft Corporation's standing invitation to fly in the aircraft would be taken as a signal that the £800 million project is finally going ahead.

And it does not want to make what might be interpreted as a gesture of the Government's commitment until the Cabinet makes up its mind.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who has also been invited and has probably much more personal interest in flying in the air liner, has evidently decided to follow the lead from No. 10.

The engineers actually working on Concorde might not have been specially keen to welcome Mr. Heath. They might have taken the cynical view that the Prime Minister had nothing to lose by a show of enthusiasm.

And in any case such a trip would mean interrupting the normal test schedule and probably grounding the aircraft on the previous day.

There were no technical snags. But now the message seems clear: once the Cabinet has decided to put the controversial air liner into production—and Mr. Heath himself is rumoured in the aircraft industry to be a Concorde man—the Prime Minister will fix a date.

At present this is unlikely to be before the end of the year although the first sales contract—probably with Air France—could be signed this autumn.

A kiss in time, gents

By our own Reporter

The Gay Liberation Front is considering a campaign to establish the right of homosexuals to kiss in public.

The campaign follows the banning of members by three public houses in Notting Hill, London. They are near the hall where the Front meets on Wednesdays. One pub, Heneky's Wine Bar in Portobello Road, cleared its customers, closed early, and called police for the past two Wednesdays to foil an influx of members.

Small groups tried two other pubs, the Pembroke Castle and the Duke of Norfolk. They and other customers were turned away before closing time on Wednesday and police were called.

Mr. Andrew Lumsden, a Front member, complained yesterday of "clear discrimination" and said landlords were encouraging discrimination against homosexuals to the detriment of the pub trade.

He said the Front was not inoffensive to regulars at the pub but was a nuisance to the gay community, why should it be assumed to be offensive to the public in Portobello Road? It seems that the community is afraid of us. This is an important matter of principle and it could get worse.

The Front was likely to distribute leaflets to public-house customers in Portobello Road on a Saturday.

Heneky's said "two or three" Front couples had been seen kissing in the bar on the first Wednesday. The landlord did not want a build-up of people whose behaviour was suspect, taking over one of our houses.

"Fellows kissing each other and holding hands is not what we want in what is mainly a family house on weekdays. I am not talking about homosexuals but about the difficulties of running a pub. A canoodling courting couple would be just as objectionable."

The National Gypsy Education Council organised the weekend training course for volunteer teachers at Southwark College of Further Education, and not the Gypsy Council, as stated in yesterday's Guardian.

Davies to face critics on UCS

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY and DEREK BROWN

Mr. Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry, will travel to Glasgow today to face some of his sternest critics over the plan to cut down the bankrupt Upper Clyde Shipbuilders group.

But the move is not thought to indicate any serious change of heart by the Government, which is proposing to close two of the group's four shipyards and to eliminate about 6,000 jobs in shipbuilding on Clydeside.

Mr. Davies' unexpected decision to visit Clydeside, however, is unquestionably a significant victory for all those Scottish organisations, including the STUC and Glasgow city council, which have added to the torrent of protest over the Government's UCS proposals.

Mr. Davies has been strongly criticised in several quarters for omitting to see for himself the growing unemployment problems on Clydeside.

The Government's decision to send him to Glasgow was seen, in the city last night, as an acknowledgment of the protests which have been raised in the area, in particular by the shop stewards who claim to have taken control of all the UCS yards. The stewards feel that their public demonstration of defiance against the Government's decision has now raised so much public sympathy that Mr. Davies is obliged to make a personal visit.

In addition, the timing of Mr. Davies' visit is an astute political move guaranteed to steal the thunder of Mr. Harold Wilson who is to visit Clydeside tomorrow.

Mr. Wilson follows the shadow Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who during a visit to Clydeside on Friday praised the workers' decision to take over the yards and asked pointedly why Mr. Davies had failed to explain his decisions personally to UCS workers.

Mr. Davies will today meet representatives of local authorities, the Scottish TUC, the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), shop stewards, and chambers of commerce.

The UCS stewards, who say they are in control of the shipyards along the Upper Clyde, will send two representatives to see Mr. Davies. One of them, Mr. Bobby Dickie, convenor of the Clydeside Stewards' Committee, said last night: "We are very pleased he has decided to come. It gives us another opportunity to have discussion with him. I don't know whether he will visit the Clydeside yard, but I suppose, like all Cabinet Ministers, he will have a very tight schedule."

The shop stewards, who tightened their grip slightly on UCS

Financial and moral support is already pouring in. Contributions announced yesterday ranged from an offer of £1,000 from the Scottish miners to £2 raised at a street jumble sale by three Aberdeen schoolchildren who wrote: "We felt you would need the money to fight that bad man Mr. Heath who is taking away your jobs."

The committee clearly still has a long way to go to build up sufficient funds to pay the wages of even the first 400 workers to be made redundant under the Government's plan. Redundancy notices for the 400 are expected to be issued in the next few days. Mr. Airrie said the total funds could not be calculated at the moment as donations were constantly flowing in.

Mr. Airrie added: "The shop stewards are not trying to usurp the normal running of the yards, but they will be run in consultation with the workers."

The willingness of the management—at least those sections of the management in union membership—to cooperate with the stewards was demonstrated at the meeting by the attendance of a number of supervisory staff. One said: "Management at all grades is willing to work in with the stewards because we realise that our jobs are threatened as much as theirs."

Mr. Airrie said: "The only way we can get beaten is to be starved into submission. We believe it is the responsibility of the labour movement as a whole to sustain us in this fight, because it is a fight for the right to work."

Costly merger that was too late

By BRIAN WHITE

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, like most of the ships that it launched, arrived too late and proved much more expensive than expected. Its history, naturally, has been pored over in the Parliamentary squabbles that the massive contraction of the yard has ensured. But there has been little sign that the important lesson of the company's sad history has been learned by either party in the debates.

Ever since its inception in 1968, UCS has been notoriously reluctant to publish any figures. Most of what is known about the yard, therefore, is in terms of the help that it received: and by any standards this has

been enormous, amounting to £20 million in the life of the Labour Government.

Where has the money gone? Certainly not into improving the yards' resources. According to a company spokesman, "only a few thousands" have been spent on capital investment. The rest has been spent simply on maintaining an unenviable unit. Little is known about the condition of the five yards at the time they were taken over by UCS but it is believed that there were losses of up to £10 million on contracts undertaken by the independent groups, which UCS had to bear.

So at least half the Government aid was spent on the mistakes of the UCS's predecessors. And the merger itself must have consumed a fair proportion of the remainder: up to £1.75 million was used towards buy-in of the previous owners.

Added to all this, the company was faced with a small order book which, for the sake of continuity, it had to supplement with about £10 million worth of "contracts" rapidly obtained at uncompetitive prices. One of the most ambitious merged groupings, formed on the basis of the 1968 Geddes Report, was therefore left with precious little money to consolidate its position.

As old shipyards go UCS's facilities are well compared with others in this country. But within the context of a world market increasingly dominated by the new, post-war facilities in countries like Japan and Sweden, UCS was at a grave disadvantage.

Nor did UCS manager its affairs particularly well. The company's board and senior executives were dominated by a few men from the former companies. Men were brought

from outside the industry but made little impact. The people regarded as the best in the UCS set-up, from the Fairfields yard, were quickly disillusioned, and a number of resignations followed the merger.

What characterised the group was a glib self-confidence which bubbled over before each crisis in the group's affairs. Asked what chance UCS had of survival last December, the company's chairman, Mr. Anthony Hepper, said: "I think we've got a better chance than any."

Undoubtedly the collapse of UCS will be welcomed in the boardrooms of most of the other shipbuilders. Its survival has long been regarded as weakening their case in arguments with the unions. Already shipbuilding management are grimly preparing to face the implications of the Common Market, which offers little in the way of increased profits to offset the prospect of a substantial rise in wages.

With about the same assistance that UCS received, Harland and Wolff in Belfast built the most modern dock in Europe. The tragedy of UCS is that it never used its aid in a way which could have ensured the survival of the yard.

Danger from boilers

By our own Reporter

A fault has been discovered in a batch of one of the best-known gas-fired central heating boilers. People's health could be in danger.

Thomas Potterton Ltd, the manufacturers, said yesterday there was no risk of explosions, but gas gases could, in extreme conditions, leak to the interior of houses.

The fault is in the balanced flue boiler design installed since October, 1970. The boilers have the name Potterton on the front top right above the door of the casing. Faulty models also have one of the following codes on the serial number plate: DTD, DTE, DTJ, DQE, DQJ, DQK.

People with such boilers were urged yesterday to make sure that the room in which it is fitted is well ventilated, and to get in touch with the firm.

Swan Hunter close yards

By our own Reporter

The Swan Hunter group decided at noon yesterday to close its five Tyne-side shipbuilding yards and lay off nearly 8,000 men only a few hours after an unofficial strike by 2,800 ancillary workers had begun.

But Mr. Tom McIver, the group's managing director, said later that talks with union officials had been arranged and would take place "during the next few days."

The yards had reopened after the annual fortnight's holiday for all 10,500 shipbuilding workers. This is the fourth major industrial dispute faced by Swan Hunter this year but it is the first time the yards have been closed because of a strike. Work on ships worth nearly £100 million has been halted.

Mr. McIver said the management could not keep the yards open because the strikers included fire patrolmen, safety workers, and crane drivers.

He said the temporary closure of the yards was not linked to production problems. But it is obvious that Swan Hunter would not have been able to keep the yards going for more than two or three days without crane drivers and labourers who assist skilled workers.

The ancillary workers, who are the lowest paid, are asking for a top grade of £21.40 for a 40-hour week. They have rejected an offer of a top grade of £20.17 which would give a rise of about £1.10 to all four grades.

The strikers were officially backed by their union, the General and Municipal Workers, until last weekend when they rejected a recommendation from their national executive that they should accept the offer and return to work while negotiations continued.

The management's representatives



Workers leaving the Clydebank Yard yesterday

Guide to the show pieces

By our own Reporter

A guide-book to 1,000 of the most popular exhibits in London was published by the British Tourist Authority yesterday.

The 20-page guide, "National Museums in London," also lists 100 things to see and 100 famous names explaining countries, civilisations, and times. It tells one how to get to museums and what the opening hours are.

Mr. Henry Marking, chairman of BEA and a member of the STA development committee, said yesterday: "I am sure that only a handful of visitors have any knowledge of what sort of thing is in each particular gallery or museum, or which is the best one to visit to satisfy a particular interest."

It is in order to provide visitors with a handy source of information on the contents and specialities of the national museums and galleries in London that this booklet has been published.

The experiment was successful, the idea might be viewed to cover museums and galleries in other parts of Britain.

"National Museums in London," price 25p from the British Tourist Authority, 64 St. James's Street, London SW1.

Birthday party

The Queen gave a party aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia off Portsmouth last night for the 21st birthday of Princess Anne. There were about 120 guests. The Princess will be 21 on August 15.

Actor's trick to get £10,000

An American actor, Dale Longford, (35), who wanted £10,000 to start a club in Majorca, threatened to reveal a woman's alleged affair with a family friend unless she gave him the money. It was alleged at East Sussex Quarter Sessions at Lewes yesterday. He was sent to prison for four and a half years and recommended for deportation.

Fisher claimed he had photographs and tape recordings which would "shatter" her "almost virgin" image, the court heard. But the plan began to go wrong when a cab driver engaged to deliver the letter containing the threat got lost and asked the police for help in finding the woman's address.

When the actor met the woman at a London hotel the police were there too.

Fisher, whose last address was in a block of flats in Majorca, admitted making an unwarranted demand for £10,000 from the woman, with menaces. The woman was described throughout the hearing only as Mrs. H.

The chairman, Sir Stanley Rees, commented: "This must be one of the few cases where the police have helped to deliver a blackmail letter."

Fisher, a former US Marine corporal, was said to have several previous convictions in the United States including forgery and uttering worthless cheques. He owned a boutique and model agency in Mexico and appeared in films and on television.

Fisher, it was said, later told the police the films and tapes were blank. For Fisher it was said it was "not a really nasty" attempted blackmail. Fisher sent the letter to Mrs. H. and signed it "Mr. Stone". He went to the hotel to tell Mrs. H. it was a joke.

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The new rate, to take effect from Friday, will apply to 252 who never rent houses all worth less than £2,000. Mr. John Sutcliffe (C, to Balliol) after Mr. Bottomley (Lab), interviewed... ns for a spark... not to sign any agreement for the time being.

The new owners of the houses are a group of four limited companies with offices in Golders Green, London - the First Teesside Trading and Mortgage Company, the First Middlesbrough Trading and Mortgage Company, the First Thornaby Trading Company, and the First Stockton Trading and Mortgage Company.

Repayment rates were between 6 per cent and 7½ per cent under the previous owners, the Teesside Business Agency, Mr. Sigmond Newirth, director and secretary of the companies, said: "These occupiers might be able to get alternative loans from the local council. But we are asking them to pay 12 per cent interest and we cannot be expected to allow such low rates to our clients."

Mortgage rates up to 12 pc

By our Correspondent

Two MPs yesterday investigated complaints from families who have been told that their mortgage repayment rates are going up to 12 per cent.

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Double exposure with only one star



Andy Warhol with Geri Miller yesterday

MISS GERI MILLER's superb bosom held a press conference at the Ritz yesterday. Actually, the crowd of newsmen pouring into room 313 were—for a few short seconds—under the delusion that the conference had been called by Mr. Andy Warhol, the well-known painter of tins of soup and purveyor of "Trash" and "Flesh."

Not so. Mr. Warhol, his hair two delightful shades of grey and his eyebrows more a burnt yellow than anything else, stood quietly in the fireplace while Miss Miller and her bosom took over. Miss Miller is a young American actress who has appeared in two Warhol films—"Flesh" and "Trash." She is also the star of Mr. Warhol's play "Fork," which opened at the Roundhouse in London last night.

Speaking in a clipped Brooklyn accent and almost wearing a dress that plummeted to a point just below her navel, Miss Miller said she thought Andy "is the man who is the twentieth century—he has made me what I am." If that is so Mr. Warhol has put all the silicone surgeons out of business. Miss Miller's dress was hardly concealing, but only a few minutes before the press she suddenly—and for no apparent reason—removed her garment, exposing Mr. Warhol's twin sub-creations to a lightning storm of flashlights.

Throughout this display—which had apparently very little to do with "Fork"—Mr. Warhol remained in the fireplace, dangling a movie camera from his left wrist. The lens was pointed up the chimney. Once approached, however, Mr. Warhol proved a softly spoken, almost shy man. "There is nothing much really," he said, "I've been working on the play, which I mean just to depict a slice of life, for the past eight years. In that time we wrote 89 plays, and 'Fork,' which is about a day in the life of a prostitute, is just one of them." Under close questioning, Mr. Warhol denied that "Fork" or indeed any of his films or plays, were either sexy or obscene. "It is just about life," he stressed.

Mr. Warhol has not spoken to reporters for a very long time and yesterday gave an opportunity for catching up on his unchronicled thoughts and doings. "I'm happy with what I am doing and the big thing that I am working towards now is writing a soap opera which I want to get released on one of the networks in the States. It's going to be like Peyton Place and I'm going to call it 'Nothing Serious,'" he said.

The subject suddenly switched and Mr. Warhol bellowed "how crude and violent" life in New York is becoming. At that moment the photographers descended once again, placing Mr. Warhol in a low armchair. They then sat Miss Miller on the chair's side and encouraged her to lean forward slightly. The press conference broke up in the ensuing pandemonium.

Peter Harvey

Town exploits us, say students

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The National Union of Students is being asked to inquire into allegations of exploitation and misrepresentation by students working at a fruit and vegetable cannery at King's Lynn, Norfolk.

The students, all from universities and technical colleges in Northern Ireland, claim that the company, Lincashire Cannery Ltd, misinformed them about the state and cost of accommodation in the town. About 100 of the 350 students say they have moved into tents because of "excessive exploitation."

Dermot Cairns, president of the students' union at the New University of Ulster, Coleraine, who is asking for the NUS inquiry, said that company representatives recruiting in Northern Ireland last March told students that accommodation was easy to find and reasonably priced. A list of accommodation printed by the local Citizens Advice Bureau was given to each student.

"We naturally thought the premises listed had been approved by the company but they were not," Mr. Cairns said. "None of us was warned by the company of the situation. It appears they couldn't care a damn how the students live as long as the work is done."

There are no landlords or landladies and landlords are having a bonanza at the students' expense, the situation has got totally out of hand," he said.

Many students had complained to the police, the council and the Citizens Advice Bureau but nothing had been done.

He claimed that two students on different shifts each paid a week to share a single bed.

Mr. Nigel Best, aged 21, a history student from Newton Abbey near Belfast, claimed he was one of 31 living in a semi-detached house before he found alternative accommodation. "In one room seven girls were forced to share and in another single room there were two double bunks and a single bed."

Squadron Leader A. W. H. Macdonald, of the Citizens Advice Bureau, said the list of accommodation was given to the students without his knowledge. "The list is completely unofficial in that people approach us and say they have accommodation. We accept no responsibility. He admitted complaints had been made and added: "It is quite clear that the council, employers, and other interested parties should form a consortium to provide hatted camps with all the normal amenities such as cooking facilities and showers, in student summer workers. The unofficial camp site which has grown up has absolutely no sanitation or running water and should not be allowed to exist."

A spokesman for Lincashire Cannery said the student accommodation was not a company matter and none of the students had been told that accommodation was easy to find.

Inland 'boat race'

By our own Reporter

Crews from Oxford and Cambridge will row on rivers and canals between the two cities next week as part of the Inland Waterways' Association's national rally of boats.

From Monday to Friday Oxford will row 89 miles with 82 locks while Cambridge row 114 miles with 32 locks. On the Saturday the two crews will race each other over a 12-mile with 12 locks course between Wellingborough and Northampton and then compete again over a measured course in Northampton.

Cambridge will start on the river Cam and finish on the Grand Union Canal. The rules allow portage with the union's permission if there is a serious obstruction and the carrying distance is not more than a mile. Each crew will have two oarsmen following in reserve who can act as substitutes for a minimum of one hour.

The crews will row in coxed clinker fours. The oarsmen are all members of their college first boats. Points will be awarded for the crews' daily performance.

L-driving law upheld

The Department of the Environment yesterday denied any loophole in the law covering driving instructors.

The statement followed a court case in which Mrs Katherine Rumbold of Heywood Drive, Luton, Bedfordshire, was cleared of giving unofficial driving lessons in her dual-control car. She said she was hiring the car out for driving practice, at £2.50 an hour.

The Department said the Road Traffic (Driving Instructions) Act 1987 was not circumvented, if, as the court found, no instruction was given.

Chay 'not wasting time'

A SUGGESTION that Chay Blyth was "killing time" in the Channel to avoid disrupting welcome-home celebrations planned for Friday was denied yesterday. Blyth, in his Keith-British Steel was off The Lizard, Cornwall, on Sunday. A spokesman for the British Steel Corporation, which sponsored Blyth, said: "It is for Blyth to decide when he arrives and if he wants to advance or retard his arrival by a day or so he has only to contact us on the radio telephone."

The corporation said that Blyth, a Scot, aged 30, and the first man to sail non-stop round the world the "wrong way"—west to east—at first estimated 8-day but later changed it to August 6.

Blyth's club, the Royal Southern Yacht Club, has arranged a reception for him and the Duke of Edinburgh will be invited. After the reception, Blyth will go to his home at Bursledon, near Southampton, with his wife and daughter, aged four. Today is the 29th day of his voyage.

Help for teachers who are 'at risk'

Dr Harold Rosen, of the Institute of Education at London University, said yesterday that members of the National Association for the Teaching of English may be sent to intervene in future cases where new methods of teaching English cause controversy; they could make personal interventions in cases like that at Stepney, as opposed to English as simply literature or a means of communication," he said. "This has led to controversy recently, and will continue to do so in the future. I think the backlash against this kind of teaching is now beginning at grassroots level in particular areas and schools."

Dr Rosen said that the more active and direct support to teachers, who, in pursuing the kind of teaching we have fostered, find themselves frustrated or at risk in the existing systems and structures of education.

"We are concerned with fostering teaching of English in which children are encouraged to use their own language about things which concern them, as opposed to English as simply literature or a means of communication," he said. "This has led to controversy recently, and will continue to do so in the future. I think the backlash against this kind of teaching is now beginning at grassroots level in particular areas and schools."

Dr Rosen said that the Stepney case, and other publicised cases, such as the "Bristol case" when three lecturers were banned from publishing the result of an individual teaching experiment—and the "Croydon case"—when a boy was suspended in a row over an essay he had written—were "just the tip of the iceberg."

"Everyday English teachers trying to do new things are hampered," he said. "Even in simple matters like trying to teach the children out of doors instead of in the classroom, or else through censorship of books."

The national association could send a reputation of great academic weight to the people involved, to explain and reason with them."

Fan gets 3 months detention

A Manchester United supporter was sent to a detention centre for three months yesterday for his part in incidents at Halifax on Saturday.

The chairman of the magistrates at Halifax, Mr. Fred Hargreaves, was told that more than 200 United fans swept through a Halifax store on Saturday and forced the management to close it.

Mr. Hargreaves said "hooliganism, thieving, damage, and intimidation of shopkeepers is something that society should not be asked to tolerate. Some serious consideration should be given to the imposition of penalties to deter acts of this nature."

The fan was Peter Michael Lawless (18), a labourer, of Mason Avenue, Leamington, Warwickshire, who admitted using threatening behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace and assaulting a policeman.

Inspector John Higgins said that a crowd of about 200 youths had got through the store taking articles from the shelves and throwing them across the store. Lawless was struggling with a policeman outside.

TV outlook dim in Wales

By our own Reporter

Lampeter, in West Wales, does not care much that Mr. Barber's budget is expected to bring about a boom in sales of colour TV sets. Lampeter would be glad to get a decent picture in black and white on its TV screens.

At the moment BBC programmes, in particular, look to the people of Lampeter as if they had been shot on a bad day on the moon. As the town clerk, Mr. David Llewellyn Evans, puts it: "Lampeter people are still in the 'snow' age as far as BBC Wales reception is concerned."

Lampeter itself has a population of a little over 3,000; if you include the surrounding area in a radius of 15 miles it is about 15,000. It has a Rugby football ground, but no cinema and no cinema. The nearest cinema is in Aberystwyth 29 miles away.

In summer months, Mr. Evans says, "reception is non-existent for long periods because of foreign interference."

On instructions from the Lampeter Council, Mr. Evans has written to the National Broadcasting Council for Wales and to Mr. Elystan Morgan, Labour MP for Cardiganshire, to express the local discontent about the bad TV reception.

Individual and joint complaints from Lampeter have made little impact, Mr. Evans says. A letter to Lord Hail, chairman of the BBC Governors, a few months ago got a "very disappointing" reply.

The individual here pays the same licence fee as any other viewer but receives far less for the same money in the way of service.

Independent Television pictures which come via the Preseli transmitter are of a better quality than those received from the BBC Blaen Plwyf transmitter.

Cleaning liquid poisonous

Mr. Frederic Hails, the Stoke-on-Trent city coroner, yesterday demanded public warnings on the toxic nature of a paint brush cleaning liquid. He said he was writing to the Home Office and Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents to make everyone aware of the poisonous nature of Polyclens Plus, of which a hundred-and-twentieth of half a pint would be a lethal dose.

The coroner ordered the purchase of a bottle of the cleaner from a near-by shop during the inquest on a woman, aged 60, who died after drinking some of it. He said there was no warning on the label that the fluid was poisonous. Recording an open verdict on Mrs. Olive Lingham, of Tunstall Road, Biddulph, Staffordshire, he said it would never be known whether or not she had drunk the fluid deliberately.

It is still the belief of the minister, the Rev. F. H. Mellows, however, that much of the community spirit remains. It is feasible, for the beauty and the peace amid the trees and the cobbled streets of The Square are in complete contrast with the grim adjoining industrial setting.

He envisages the Moravian Church, particularly in this country, playing a definite role in the ecumenical movement. This need not necessarily mean the complete loss of the Church's identity.

For in its simplicity and depth of faith, the Church has still much to give to Christendom. Its universal emblem—the lamb and flag—and its motto—"Our lamb has conquered; let us follow Him"—denote unswerving witness.

Rot undermines preservation

THE handsome Georgian facade which the Moravian Settlement at Droylsden, near Manchester, has preserved with such stubborn dignity for 186 years is soon to be disturbed. The graceful old college, building in Sisters' Street, built in 1789 to accommodate the then new community's single women, is to be demolished. Dry rot, woodworm, mildew, and rising damp have defeated the preservationists.

On another edge of the settlement, overlooking the cobbled North Terrace, other workmen are already demolishing a building a new home for 40 old people on land bought from the Moravians. It should be ready next year.

These developments are unprecedented for the Moravians: structurally, settlement has been virtually undisturbed throughout its existence. Still, the community remains outwardly calm. Such has always been a characteristic, and its individuality does not appear to be threatened.

The Moravian Church traces its theological descent out of the work of John Hus, the Bohemian martyr, who was inspired by John Wycliffe in the early fifteenth century. It survived fierce and constant repression until, in 1722, refugees from Moravia found a leader and protector in a German Lutheran nobleman, Count Zinzendorf. He gave them a home as well as hope, and started an evangelical movement.

It is a small but orthodox Church, holding to the traditional infant baptism, but possessing its own rich liturgy. It claims the distinction of being the oldest Protestant Church in northern Europe.

The Moravians reached London in 1736. The original intention was to get permission to undertake missionary work in the British colonies. At the same time, an English Church was established and took part, by invitation, in the Wesleyan eighteenth-century evangelical revival.

At present, the Moravian Province remains small in committed membership—about 3,000—but self-governing provinces throughout the world, which are linked through a central synod which meets every seven years.

The settlements were a natural outcome of the early simple and brotherly life of the Moravians. The one at Droylsden, built around The Square at Fairfield, had its own inn, shop, bakery, laundry, and farm. The community had its fireman, night watchman, inspector of weights and measures, an overseer of roads, and a physician.

In 1796, one of the sisters, Mary Tyrrell, started a school with nine girl boarders, and so became one of the pioneers of education for women. The school grew into the present Fairfield High School for Girls.

Once the neat rows of houses accommodated about 200 Moravians. Today, about 150 faithful still live on The Square, and there are also two Church of England and two Methodist families.

In front of the church, in constant use, is the burial ground—"God's Acre"—where only small stone plaques are still permitted to be used. The Moravians do not permit competition in such matters.

Exclusiveness and the

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STANLEY HOLMES, Call Executive, and Town Clerk.

"A FILM PRODUCER," said Lord Birkett, is essentially someone who makes sure that the talent of the director is working at absolutely full power and to the best of its ability. He agreed that another definition could be a middleman dealing in expensive luxury goods—like the mounted knights, a specially designed king-size multi-purpose castle, two custom-built, horse-drawn Dark Ages Rolls-Royces, and a long costly winter in Denmark.

For Lord Birkett is of course the producer of the Brook-Scofield "King Lear," now showing at the Prince Charles for a limited season. Before that he produced Pinter's "The Caretaker," for Clive Donner; the "Marat/Sade" for Brook; and "The Dream" for Peter Hall.

"Middleman"—yes, that's all you ever can be as a producer. Because the director is ultimately the man with the camera who goes off and does it, and says 'Action!' and 'Cut!' and 'Do it this way' and so on. And you can be as grand as you like and have the longest cigar in your mouth, but it's not going to be your creation, it's going to be his."

We were talking in his Kensington drawing-room, the week before "King Lear" was previewed for the press. It's a fine show-piece of a room, with books lining one wall.

We talk about idylls for a while. "I think that part of the effect of a lot of popular films is a matter of idyll—people are sad when they're over. And all films with a real grip are idyll in the sense that one doesn't want to be released from their atmosphere. It's a whole world that you enjoy inhabiting."

He himself launched into films straight out of Cambridge, starting as general dogbody to the Production Chief at the old Ealing Studios under Sir Michael Balcon. After two years he got his ticket as third Assistant on McKendrick's "The Ladykillers," and eventually became a first Assistant (the one who does all the shouting and worrying when a film's being shot).

He was with Harry Watts ("The Siege of Pinchgut"), Seth Holt ("No Where to Go"), Leslie Norman ("Dunkirk"), Guy Green ("The Mark"), Jack Clayton ("The Innocents"), Peter Isidor ("Billy Budd"), Michael Relph ("Davy"), Basil Dearden ("The Square Ring").

At 40 he has an establishment, actorish face with the upward-flying brows of the Don himself, and a genial anecdote-sprinkled manner. Earlier this year at Cannes he'd been one of the festival judges, alongside Erich Segal and Michele Morgan, billed as Lord Michael Birkett.

Tea and cake were served by Filipino servants. They were skilful and deft, brought over on contract and trained by Lady Birkett. Birkett watched them for a moment. "A director's talent is something that needs helping and shaping and guiding—even the greatest talents need somebody on the other side of the net to play the shots back to it's a world that it's easy to get lost in."

"Casting—designs—locations—shooting—viewing the rushes—it's

frightfully important for the director to have another opinion, even if he doesn't agree with it. To strengthen his conviction: or alternatively shake that conviction—that is, prove that it wasn't really a conviction at all but merely a solution, and point him in another direction."

"Lear"? "I'll start with Brook and I was making the 'Marat/Sade' together. In the middle of it he said, 'By the way, make a note on your pad that we must make 'King Lear' together.' So I wrote 'King Lear' together. We'd become great friends—I was instantly very attracted to Brook when I met him, I love him very dearly. And we enjoy working together."

"Brook was in Paris, so I used to write him a whopping great letter every two or three months about 'Lear,' saying 'Where do we set it? How do we set it? Is it about this? Is it about that? Is there a danger of it being

romanticised? Is there a danger of it being so determinedly cruel that it will repel?'"

"And then the whole business of really finding basic images for it. The cinema is the most ruthlessly realistic medium there is—you have to say not 'We want the feeling of this,' but 'We want this.' So how do we create a totally convincing world which is special unto itself for 'King Lear' on the screen? And that's how the dialogue begins..."

Over coffee and brandy he gives some very funny imitations of American film producers—"The present-day ones are really no different from the old ones with huge cigars. It's just that instead of shouting, they quietly hiss: 'I'm afraid that's not our scene, sort of thing.' He talks about Peter Brook and Peter Hall. "Brook is a deliberate iconoclast—he sets up the rules very carefully, and then breaks them. Hall does it the other way

round: he breaks the rules, and when it's finished, you find that there's a new set of rules. Hall's tastes and obsessions are different, too. He's not a frontiersman—he doesn't want to be out over the horizon, beyond the first patrols, where Brook wants to work."

Two evenings later Columbia previews "King Lear" at a small luxury viewing theatre in Wardour Street. People are either knocked out by it or slightly hostile.

The following week the film is previewed at the Prince Charles cinema, which is small and chic, but stuffy on a hot summer evening.

Lord and Lady Birkett greet their guests in the minute foyer, apologising for the lack of space. Cieloud is there, and Peter Hall with his two children who doze politely through most of the film, and Michael Hordern, and Rupert Davies. Cyril Cusack, the best of the TV directors working on "The Troubadours" and "Hine," is there also.

Kenneth Tynan arrives, looking alert and competitive—his and Polanski's "Macbeth" are at present in the cutting-room. Coming out afterwards, most people are discussing where to go to eat out. But Peter Hall remarks that it's the best Shakespeare film he's ever seen.

The Tuesday after the Sundays had reviewed "Lear" (something less than enthusiastically) Birkett was at home among the flowering window-boxes and bright front doors, cheerfully answering the phone.

"If you really want to know what I object to about half the reviews that we had (of course no one objects to good reviews, even if they're dotty!) but about the bad reviews, it's that they assume things about Lear which are questionable to a degree! And if there's any virtue in our approach, and particularly in Brook's approach (and don't forget that he's done years of work on it) it is that one doesn't start

with a closed mind, 'Lear is this, Lear is that.'"

"You come to these conclusions, then you propose them as your conclusions. But even now I won't hold that our Lear is the right Lear. But it is a carefully thought-out Lear. And I hope that Brook forces you to reconsider any notions you may already have about Lear, because there isn't a 'real' Lear, like Everest, that you either reach or you don't. And in the film there are all sorts of re-examinations, even of his own stage Lear, for instance."

Penelope Houston said in the "Times" that she thought that Brook lacked a cinematic "sixth sense," which when you really analyse it comes down to the fact that the didn't entirely like the film, and can't quite put her finger on why. And those who found it unsatisfactory have really been at a loss to know why. I think. My guess is that the subject is already impossible—it's too big for any film to be totally satisfactory."

"I'm a friend of Brook's, and a great admirer of his work in itself. But two films together, so obviously I'm not one to think that there's a gap in his armoury. He would be outraged, and say, 'But there are millions of gaps in my armoury.' And everybody's armoury is totally depleted when you're dealing with master-works of this sort!"

Did Birkett think it possible that one gap in Brook's armoury was a mistrust of the visual in itself? That pictures, for instance, would you see on the walls of his house? "Do you know, I've never looked! But I would be absolutely certain that you would find them from all countries and periods. And they would have one thing in common, which is that they would be in some way revelatory. A strange sort of light, composition, atmosphere about them. So that they would be complementary to life, they wouldn't merely reflect what he might well find about him."

"I don't think that he would ever be content with purely visual or tactile attractions—there would have to be something beyond them. One automatically assumes that intellectual conceptions are necessarily dry or arid or stuffy, but if you do have strong feelings about what is actually happening, what this means, then obviously you're going to try and compose the shot to reveal that and emphasise it. What distinguishes Brook from a lot of cineastes is that he hasn't a first love of visuals to which other things take second place. He hasn't a first love of anything—unless it just be drama. And I think that there are moments, passages, sections in 'Lear' that are simply in a different territory of achievement from ordinary good films."

"But I've got a feeling that one day (he'll never do it, because he doesn't see why he should waste his time), but one day Brook ought to do an absolutely straight-out, straightforward, conceived for the movies thriller. And then everybody could sit down and decide whether they really like it or whether they don't. They won't have to bother about, 'I liked it better at the Aldwych, and all that stuff.'"

The idylls of the King

Michael Behr reports on conversations he had with Lord Birkett, producer of the Brook-Scofield 'King Lear,' before the film opened, at the premiere, and afterwards. Lord Birkett spoke about the role of the producer, the aims of Peter Brook, and the reaction of the critics



picture of Lord Birkett by Sally Creese

review

SERPENTINE GALLERY

Judy Marle

John McLean

WHY, IN THE most soothing beautiful gallery in London (now extended by a new print room) do the catalogues need to have those excruciatingly smart-alec proclamations plastered all over them in bold black type? Doubtless those responsible told themselves that it was eye-catching, and therefore good publicity; but the implications that the exhibitors see themselves primarily as runners in the Art History stakes is disturbing, the snide headlines plain irritating.

It suggests that the rôle of the Serpentine is something analogous to that wished on the Academy by Matthew Arnold: "To be recognised by the verdict of such a confederation is indeed glory... for what could be more beneficent, more salutary?" The world is forwarded by having its attention fixed on the best things; and here is a tribunal putting a stamp on the best things, and recommending them for general honour and acceptance. Which is quite at odds with the modest tone of Norbert Lynton's introduction to this second season of Serpentine activity.

THOMAS WISEMAN

'The escalation of bad taste occurs because nobody likes being left behind. Rather any Bandwagon than none. Who wants to be out of it? Or considered snobbish in his tastes? Or old hat? Or middle aged?'

ANY PROGRESS in the arts will also open the door to absurdities. Bernard Shaw pointed this out back in 1907, speaking of the consequences of the recognition and acceptance of the impressionists. Referring to Whistler's study of a girl with her head scratched over by the white of the moment Whistler and his party forced the dealers and the societies of painters to exhibit these studies, and, by doing so, to accustom the public to tolerate what appeared to it at first to be absurdities, the door was necessarily opened to real absurdities. Artists of doubtful or incomplete vocation find it difficult to draw or paint well; but it is easy for them to smudge paper or canvas so as to suggest a picture just as the stains on an old ceiling or the dark spots in a glowing fire do. Plenty of rubbish of this kind was produced, exhibited, and tolerated at a time when people could not see the difference between any daub in which there were aniline shadows and a landscape by Monet. Not that they thought the daub as good as the Monet; they thought the Monet as ridiculous as the daub; but they were afraid to say so, because they had discovered that people who were good judges did not think the Monet ridiculous.

There's a lot of that sort of thing going on now. I would think: people liking something not because it is felt to be, or seen to be good, but because it isn't noticeably any worse than something that someone of previously sound judgment had thought was good. The escalation of bad taste occurs because nobody likes being left behind. Rather any Bandwagon than none. Who wants

close-toned relationships. Both the actual hues, and the ways they are put together, are unusual enough to jolt you into experiencing colour with a sudden freshness and intensity. And colour prevents these pictures from looking laboured or turgid.

I didn't feel that any of the other exhibitors came up to this level; and, whereas in most of these shows the total effect is one of contrast between areas, this time there seems to be a shared weakness for whimsy. But I liked some pictures by John Knox, who exploits the way in which we look at and respond to pictures rather than the physical stuff of paint and canvas. He plays on our tendency to read deep meanings into bafflingly simple and direct images, and to impose an order on signs sprinkled over a canvas as randomly as currants in a fruit cake. His single image paintings, particularly the sullen pears, have a heavy brooding quality that defies analysis and is achieved by the very simplicity of the means he uses.

HARROGATE FESTIVAL

Gerald Larner

School orchestra

IT WAS A BOLD but perhaps not very wise decision to have a school's orchestra open the Harrogate Festival in the Royal Hall on Sunday. Clearly, though the fame of the Leicestershire Schools' Symphony Orchestra has spread abroad, it has not penetrated the Yorkshire fastness. Still, if it was not very successful, in box-office terms, it must have cost very much less, and it was a good investment for the future of music.

to be out of it? Or considered snobbish in his tastes? Or old hat? Or middle-aged? Especially when he has seen his potential bedfellows. Not surprisingly many would rather dross down with the wizards of Oz.

It is a state of affairs that has seemingly required us to accept the absurdities as enthusiastically as the ability to differentiate. Better to accept the absurdities with the innateness than throw out the innovations with the absurdities. Such a philosophy of false alternatives has got us into our present cultural pickle. The Oxford professor of poetry describes as 'Woodbine Willie' Lives' or the elevation of kitsch.

In his Oxford lectures, which Andre Deutsch has just published under the title of "Owls and Artificers," Roy Fuller has resisted the tendency to let the taught impose their line upon the teacher. Instead he has stuck his neck out and declared their revolution suspect.

This is a reckless thing for a practising poet to say: a time when not to spout revolution is like being released with a 'C' certificate. But seemingly unhelpful for his public. Fuller declares that our chief cultural evil is lack of standards. He gives evidence of this in a host of second-rate performers. He speaks with scorn of poets who embrace free verse without ever having written a sonnet, and of artists who reject not

The thing about the Leicestershire Schools' Symphony Orchestra is that it is so very well brought up. There is an impressive care for the details of dynamics and phrasing, overall rhythmic competence, good if slightly untidy ensemble, which is not upset by tempo changes. The actual sound of the orchestra is variable. Intonation is a problem, particularly in the wind and lower strings, and yet the principal oboe, the first violin and viola (both sections with excellent leaders) can play most attractively.

It depends very much on what the music is. Prokofiev's "Lieutenant Kijé," for example, proved a better choice for them than Sibelius's "Pohjola's Daughter," since the former is burlesque, requiring not so much beauty of sound as clarity and character. So we heard a good performance of the Prokofiev, with admirable trumpet and saxophone solos and a general zest—in response to the solicitous conducting of Norman Del Mar, who had clearly won his young orchestra's confidence. In the more conventional textures of the Sibelius and Berlioz's "Benvenuto / Cellini" Overture, carefully though they were played, the sectional sounds did not cohere (the stage arrangement was no help in this respect). Nor, under the distinguished but out-of-sorts direction of the composer, did Sir Michael Tippett's "Prince Charles" Suite make complete acoustic sense.

The skill of both Mr Del Mar and the orchestra was perhaps best exemplified by their secure partnership with Moura Lympany in John Ireland's Piano Concerto. Quite apart from the fascination of hearing this unfairly neglected work—there are so few successful British piano concertos—and apart from the highly accomplished and idiomatic performance by the soloist, it was a pleasure to hear such responsible and flexible accompaniment from the orchestra.

Picasso's alter ego

Robert Dallos reports from New York

DAVID STEIN is a brilliant and accomplished artist. No one would dispute that. But Stein doesn't paint Steins. He paints Picassos, Chagalls, Dufys, and Matisse. At the moment his studio is a Paris prison cell.

Until a few years ago, he imitated the famous, put their signatures at the bottom of the fakes and falsely authenticated them. He deceived both art connoisseurs and reputable art galleries around the world. Four years ago Stein was uncovered and packed off to jail. But that doesn't seem to be bothering the public. An exhibition of Stein's most recent works—all 58 painted behind bars—is running now at an East Side Manhattan gallery.

"They are selling like hot cakes," says Peter Wright, president of Wright Hepburn Webster Gallery. It is true, of course, that Stein's paintings no longer fetch the prices they did in the days when the artist was hoodwinking the public. But Stein's notoriety is bringing in some good prices. His works now are priced from between 300 and 750 dollars (some sold earlier for as much as \$10,000). Wright predicts that prices for the pictures Stein turns out will rise 20 per cent for the next 10 years. Stein has earned 18,000 dollars while behind bars, Wright estimates. His first showing was in London in 1969.

With one exception, the 35-year-old Stein is doing exactly what he has been doing all along. He still paints the fakes but now he openly admits doing it by signing the works "Stein, D." Each picture bears a careful label noting that it was done "in the style of the artist imitated."

Stein started faking almost by

accident. While working as a publicist in France in 1961, he was doing some public relations work for a film by Jean Cocteau. On a visit to Cocteau's home, Stein noticed a beautiful Picasso over the fireplace. He praised the painting.

"Yes, it is a beautiful Picasso," Cocteau said. "I did it." As the story goes, Stein thought that if Cocteau did it, he could, too. He began going to museums and studying books on Picasso. He asked Picasso's friends about the artist's habits and tried to live as Picasso did. He tried to perfect the Picasso style.

He made a Picasso of the 1930s, took it to an art dealer and sold it as a genuine for 5,000 dollars. He followed with a Picasso of the 1940s, gouaches, which he sold in London for 4,000 dollars each. Stein soon began imitating the styles of other artists with scholarly care and immense success.

He never actually copies a painting. That he said, "I would have to be a genius." Instead, he counterfeited them. His paintings were "creations" of what Chagall or Matisse might have done. "I only imitated the painters I liked," Stein said in an interview shortly after his arrest in 1967. "The first thing you have to do is know intimately the artist you are imitating, not only to know him, but also to like him, to love his art. You go into the soul and mind of the artist. It's like a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde thing. When I painted a Matisse, I became Matisse. When I painted a Chagall, I was Chagall. When I painted a Picasso, I was Picasso. There are many others I could have done, but I didn't because I didn't like them."

rarely, to the extent that new forms emerge out of the melting pot of forms, there were yes, and I think the predominant mood was admiration for ease of composition. It really looked as though it was possible to achieve great things with minimal effort. The right way for it to come was easy. And this idea was so persuasive that presently people with some literary ability, musicians trained in musicianship, artists who had learned form, writers with a knowledge of books were all eagerly seeking to get in that condition of innocence in their craft in which the vibes could reach them, too.

The approach characterised by the belief in the power of play and the elevation of the child above the adult, the pupil over the master. That it has, in a way, worked for a time at least is I think due to the unprecedented excellence of the tools/toys with which these efforts were undertaken. On an IBM typewriter, poetry can seem to emerge out of itself, and the loveliness of the print can make it look deceptively good; fast film can capture the most elusive mood at the press of a button; electronic recording equipment can find tones and resonances in a voice or an instrument that nobody realised it had. In the first spate of such technological advances everything has a kind of marvelousness. It is like these waves beating endlessly against the shore in the earliest movies; sheer movement.

Only later, when the excitement has diminished, does it become apparent that such marvels are not necessarily anything to do with art.

THE GUARDIAN

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The way in for China

The decision by the United States to vote for China's admission to the United Nations is a logical follow up to the surprise announcement that President Nixon is to visit Peking. It represents a welcome change in policy, but it comes only just in time to save the United States from humiliation. The arrangement under which China's admission was considered an "important question" requiring a two-thirds majority was becoming a closer and closer call. Last year China gained a majority for the first time on the straight admission vote. It means that the anomaly of the world's largest nation being excluded from the world society of nations will soon be ended.

The devices that Mr William Rogers outlined show that the "two-China" policy still presents problems. The United States has pledged that it will not ditch Formosa in its eagerness to make friends with Peking. The formula the United States has settled for is a workable compromise. It has opted out of the troublesome question of the claims by both mainland China and Formosa to be the exclusive representative of the Chinese people. By saying that "representation in an international organisation need not prejudice the claims or views of either government," it is leaving the United Nations itself to decide.

The United States appears also to be leaving China and Formosa to find their own levels of representation in the United Nations. It will oppose a move to expel Formosa from the General Assembly. But turning this question into another "important question" does not exclude the possibility of Formosa's being voted out. Has the United States lobbied to ensure that this will not happen? Or is there a hope that Formosa will react as it has done elsewhere when countries have switched recognition to Peking—by withdrawing?

While the United States has tried to put some obstacles in the way of Formosa's expulsion from the General Assembly, it has rightly abdicated from trying to influence the question of the permanent seat on the Security Council. It can be taken as certain that at this level China will replace Taiwan.

Representation in the United Nations of China leads directly to Washington's next and more difficult problem. The UN arrangement virtually leaves the mutual sovereignty question to Formosa and Peking to sort out. But the American military presence has always loomed much larger in Peking's thinking. The United States' move over Chinese representation at the United Nations at least creates a favourable background against which to discuss how it is ultimately to withdraw.

Shipwreck on the Clyde

Six weeks ago, the Government was looking for an "orderly, sensible, and humane" solution to the industrial tragedy on Clydeside. Those were Mr John Davies's words. Today the continuation of any shipbuilding at all on the upper Clyde has become problematical. The Government wants to see private capital attracted to the rump of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, concentrated on the Fairfield yard at Govan. That is one of the conditions now stated for its survival. But after recent fits and starts, with two bankruptcies at Govan and two rounds of sharp Government surgery, it is hard to see much private capital coming in. Even Scottish Conservatives are alarmed, as yesterday's Commons debate showed. A vital part of the Scottish economy is being excised and killed. As yet, no new growth is offered in its place.

The Government may not have wanted to butcher UCS from the beginning, but the suspicion that it did is inevitable. It is what the Ridley report of 1969 recommended. Even though Mr John Davies protested yesterday that he had never heard of the Ridley report until a month ago, it closely foreshadows the action that the Government is now taking. The difference lies in whether anything is left on the upper Clyde. Mr Ridley wanted to get rid of the whole lot, selling the assets cheaply to the Lower Clyde group or to anyone who would buy. His dislike of the Upper Clyde group was doctrinaire, because it had been put together by the Labour Government's intervention. The test of whether the Conservative Government now is acting honestly and sensibly will be in whether it does its utmost to preserve some shipbuilding—in addition to the Yarrow yard—on the upper reaches of the Clyde.

The case for concentrating work at Govan is

a good one. The report by the advisory group of four (Lord Robens, Sir Alexander Glen, and two Macdonalds) is not gospel, and Mr Wedgwood Benn yesterday knocked a few holes into its retrospective comments. But the course it proposes is the best way to build a viable unit on the upper Clyde—concentration at Govan, two working shifts each day and one maintenance shift at night, investment in new cranes and lifting facilities, and the building of standard ships. This, together with extra jobs at the Lower Clyde yards, can absorb a proportion of the men thrown out of work at John Brown's and Connell's. As an operation it will depend on efficient management and on trade union cooperation. It will also depend at first on Government backing and Government money. If it were to be sabotaged now, either because the Government holds back in the absence of private capital or for other reasons, then the Cabinet will convict themselves of being cynical butchers.

This is not a question of some small lame duck. It affects the future life and prosperity of one of Britain's greatest industrial areas. Unless the rescue is thorough and effective, Clydeside is about to be turned into the blackest spot in a country with too many deprived districts. It will be worse off than the worst of Northern Ireland. The Government rightly wishes to make British industry more efficient and more competitive. But when that policy is carried ruthlessly to the point of destroying the basis of a whole productive community—one which has contributed a great deal to Britain in the past—then it becomes self-defeating. Mr Heath's Government ought to be planting new life and new prosperity in the heart of West Central Scotland, not a destructive cancer.

Men or robots on the moon?

Are astronauts really necessary? This was the question being asked when the Russians were developing their unmanned exploration of the moon. The answer, on the evidence of the Apollo 15 mission, is yes. In their three days on the moon Dave Scott and Jim Irwin have done things that no robot could ever do. When it comes to the test, man is the best machine of all. He can improvise in the face of the unexpected. He has the judgment to choose his options. No robot would mend a broken aerial with electrician's tape, or select from a wasteland of dust and rubble the rock that will be of most interest to geologists back on earth. So, granted the expenditure involved in shifting some tons of scientific equipment from earth to the moon and back again, the brain of man is the most versatile, productive control system. The Russians have shown that it is possible to land an unmanned rover-car, and set it in motion and steer it by remote control. Correspondingly, moon dust and rock can be scooped up and brought back to earth by an unmanned space mission. But it is a job done without the same quality of discrimination shown by a Scott and an Irwin. You get better value for money from men.

Even so, is it worth it? In some ways that question is meaningless. Is polar exploration worth it? The journeys of Scott and Amundsen were expensive adventures, and not directly of

any great scientific value. The exploration of the moon could yield information otherwise unobtainable on the formation of the solar system. Such knowledge may have limited practical application, but it is part of that quest for truth which is what distinguishes man from other animals. Learning about the world, and about our part of the universe, is one aspect of the precept, "Know thyself."

The expenditure, of course, is colossal, and it is fair to ask whether there are not more urgent priorities. At the same time, in questioning the cost of the space programme, it ought to be compared with what is spent on earthbound astronomy, with its immense telescopes and radio telescope installations; cumulatively that must add up to a hefty sum. Are we going to challenge the place astronomy has won for itself in the sciences?

One clinching point is that there are more important things to do, things we need to know here and now in some of the less spectacular sciences if mankind is to cope with the more humdrum problems of day-to-day existence. Finding out still more about the moon could wait. Assuming that Apollo 15 gets safely home—and the hazards are by no means all over, as the recent Russian tragedy showed—it will have been astonishingly successful. But it will have diminished the case for further missions of the same sort.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The long, hot dry spell has turned the roadside verges unseasonably brown and the leaves are falling fast from the birches and lime-trees. Southbound migrants are dropping in at the inland sewage-farms and flashes, and common gulls are appearing again in the pastures and playing-fields. Of recent rarities I have received unconfirmed reports of a fulmar and a Mediterranean black-headed gull at a north Cheshire mere. The fulmar is seen fairly frequently in small numbers off the Wirral coast, but there appear to be only two published records of its occurrence inland. The floral scene is dominated by thistles, ragwort, hogweed and the other coarse blooms of late summer, and on almost every one of the flat white umbels of the hogweed are specimens of a slender red-brown beetle—perhaps *rhagonycha fulva*, but I am no coleopterist. This creature must be one of the commonest of all insects in the Cheshire countryside, and doubtless elsewhere, at present. Since at least half of those on the flower-heads are mating, this is perhaps not very surprising. Our local newspaper, usually a most responsible publication, recently carried an article advising children always to take a trowel and a plastic bag with them on their walks, so that they could dig up attractive wild flowers to plant in their gardens. One sometimes wonders whether all the propaganda about nature conservation is having any impact whatsoever.

L. P. SAMUELS

NOT since Hitler's war mopped up into armament factories the mass of the pre-war unemployed have there been so many men without work. Even in the area least hit by unemployment, the South-east, there are three unemployed men for every registered vacancy.

Unemployment is now the single most important cause of family poverty. And while the ghost of mass unemployment is beginning to haunt again working families, more and more men are being classified as "voluntarily unemployed." This ruling results in a loss of supplementary benefit which, for many unemployed, is their only form of income.

In the middle of 1968, when unemployment was already becoming a growing threat, the Supplementary Benefits Commission made public its work-shy control procedure. In areas of adequate job opportunities single, fit, unskilled men under 45 were given an allowance for only four weeks.

At the same time it announced a second control procedure applying to other fit men under the age of 45, whether single or married, and to women under the age of 45. A claimant who has been drawing supplementary allowance for about three months is asked to come to the local office for an interview. At this the claimant may be told that his allowance will be continued for four weeks only and might not be renewed. If he is still unemployed at the end of the four weeks his allowance might be terminated.

When the Supplementary Benefits Commission published its handbook in 1970, we learned that two other categories were also subject to the control procedure. The third and fourth controls concern people who are not fully fit and all people over 45. The standard practice is to review all allowances at the end of about six months, except for those men aged 60 and over, who are reviewed after about a year.

But how, when the number of unemployed is growing daily, does the Supplementary Benefits Commission decide how an area had adequate job opportunities? Surprisingly it is not decided by weighing up the number of notified vacancies for unskilled work and the number of unemployed skilled workers. The official view is that, as "many" vacancies are not notified to the employment exchanges, it is better for the

While the ghost of mass unemployment haunts working families again, more and more men are being classified as voluntarily unemployed. Frank Field, Director of the Child Poverty Action Group, writes about the plight of these men—better known as the "work-shy."

No love on the dole



employment exchange service to "feel" the job opportunity in any area.

The SBC, in consultation with their opposite numbers in the exchange, then decides whether the four-week rule should apply to their area. Since the middle of 1968 over 200,000 unemployed supplementary benefit recipients have had the four-week rule applied to them. Not a penny has been spent in seeing if these men found work and, as important, if they didn't, the source of their substitute income once they were denied benefit.

In the postwar world the work-shy first appeared in National Assistance Board's Report for 1951. The board found it disquieting that any able-bodied person should "be dependent on public funds for his or her maintenance under conditions of abundant employment which still obtain in most parts of the country."

The report went on to say that the board's discretion, usually used to increase allowances, could, if they suspected the claimant was dodging work, be used to decrease or even withhold the allowance altogether.

In practice the board

operated in a less arbitrary manner. If the local office was finding it difficult to place a man in employment and jobs were available locally, the local manager might refer the case to one of the board's advisory committees whose task was "to remind persons of their responsibility to make themselves self-supporting." Incredibly it is these committees which Sir Keith Joseph abolished earlier this year because they had "no worthwhile work to attend to."

Presumably they had long ceased to "advise" on work-shy claimants.

In 1952, 7,000 recipients were classified as work-shy, although the board admitted their judgment was possibly unfair to many of these claimants. It was a year when plenty of jobs were available, but only 52 claimants were denied benefit after being prosecuted for not maintaining themselves, and another handful discontinued to draw benefit once it had been made conditional on attendance at a re-establishment centre by an independent tribunal. Today, with record post-war unemployment, 100,000 claimants a year are ruled work-shy, and the com-

mission cuts off benefit without referring the case to an outside body for adjudication.

Why is there so much official complacency when so many men's only source of income is at stake? A defence is made along the following lines. The alleged work-shy claimants are allowed a right of appeal, and "the rarity of appeals shows that people who cease to draw benefit when they should be up and at work and ought not to draw supplementary benefit."

But a more reasonable explanation is that a vast majority of claimants are unaware of their right to dispute the work-shy classification which has been slapped on them, or, if they have heard of the appeals system, are unable to face a tribunal alone. Indeed, if all these claimants were work-shy, they wouldn't attend an appeal because they wouldn't be able to draw supplementary benefit.

One way of ensuring that men are not wrongly classified as work-shy would be to refer all alleged work-shy claimants to an appeal tribunal before their supplementary allowance is withdrawn. This is, after all, the practice employed by the commission when making a man's allowance dependent upon his attending a re-establishment centre.

At present legal aid doesn't extend to the Welfare State tribunals, and there is little more than a cat in hell's chance of the Government making it available. If the SBC was compelled to refer all alleged work-shy cases to an appeal there would be a very real need for mass representation.

So who would act as the claimant's advocate at these hearings? Not lawyers, or not until the legal aid scheme is amended to cover tribunals. But what of trade unionists? If appeals were heard in the early evening, instead of around eleven, trade unions could attempt to recruit volunteer advocates for men in their area who had been dubbed as work-shy.

Trade union representatives would have the added advantage of bringing to the hearing a wealth of personal experience on the availability of jobs in the locality—the central issue before the tribunal.

If the Supplementary Benefits Commission was instructed to adopt the above reform the trade unions would be compelled to respond. Men being denied benefit when work isn't available should be very much their concern.

OZ and the fears of the older generation

TO THE EDITOR

Sir—There is little doubt that the issues behind the "OZ" trial represent more than just the definition of obscenity, but a clash of ideals between two generations. The trouble is that the "oppressed younger generation" whom Neville and Co represent, are not simply adolescents rebelling for the sake of it, but are mature (in all senses of the word) men and women representing the most widely educated generation in the history of this country.

By sending them to gaol, cutting their hair or publicly burning their magazines, the older generation once again have shown themselves to be a dangerously inhibited, short sighted and thoroughly disgusting bunch of hypocrites.

There is something reminiscent of the whole charade of the witch hunts of the seventeenth century. As the witch hunters then found, if you look hard enough, evil can be found anywhere. But then at least they had ignorance as an excuse.—Yours faithfully,

Chris Webb.
Trinity Road,
London SW18.

Sir—The recent verdict in the "OZ" trial creates a disturbing precedent. Is society really so threatened by the alternative viewpoints expressed by these young people that it is unable to integrate them and their way of life, or does one now have to assume that, in future, these young people will challenge established social mores as at risk of being remanded for psychiatric reports?

The spectacle of a jury ignoring the evidence of more than fifty defence witnesses—sociologists, psychiatrists and child welfare experts—in spite of the fact that the prosecution was unable to summon a single witness in any of these fields, is a sad reflection on our once democratic nation.—Yours faithfully,
Dr K. R. Mayne.
53 Shooter's Hill Road,
Blackheath,
London, SE 3.

Sir—I was with horror that I read that "OZ" publications and the three editors had been found guilty of publishing an "obscene article." When will Britain's archaic laws be changed. I do not know when the law they were charged under was passed but surely we have become a bit more liberal since then.

I have read the "OZ" magazine and other so called "underground" magazines and do not find them at all obscene. It makes a change to read a magazine that says what it thinks without surrounding its thoughts in a cocoon of clichés, paraphernalia and padding. Another blow has been struck at human liberty.—Yours faithfully,

Simon Charleton. (15 years)
The Carmel,
10 Northfield,
Shalford, Surrey.

Sir—In the light of the recent "OZ" trial and its aftermath, "British justice and fair play" is nothing but a pathetically sick joke. Three men have been convicted but not sentenced, under a law which is in any case generally regarded as ludicrous, and now we hear have had their hair cut—"at the

request of the prison staff." Some of us can think of personal requests we might make of the prison staff—however, we don't have the force to back them up.

It is patently obvious that the selection of the targets for obscenity raids is political, purely because those publications raided ("School Book" and "OZ"), are those which also have a political/social content. Soho's dirty bookshops are immune.

The result of this case is to make us and many of our friends regard the law simply as an opposing force—it commits violence upon our friends, and locks them away.

The law to our mind has no moral right to do what it has done, or what it undoubtedly will—merely a right of force—brute force. We do not accept it as a just authority. Yours sincerely,

Nick and Rosemary Allen.
Flat 3,
1 Redcliffe Gardens,
London S.W.10.

Sir—I was surprised, when reading about the "OZ" obscenity trial, to learn that the National Council for Civil Liberties had to get its ear in. The NCCL says that there is a calculated attempt to suppress attitudes which conflict with the rigid morality of an elderly establishment.

"A calculated attempt" they say—but there is. There is a calculated attempt by the police to stop the rising crime rate; there is a calculated attempt by a whole army of professional people to contain the soaring rise in broken homes, illegitimacy, VD, divorce, and so on. There is also a calculated

attempt to prevent the moral subversion of our young people, and if the jury at this trial sincerely believed that "OZ" was doing this, then they have my full support.—Yours faithfully,

Irwin J. Thrower.
6 Trafalgar Close,
Ipswich.

Sir—It appears, with regard to the "OZ" trial, that the freedom of the press so greatly valued in this country is being attacked by the authorities who claim to believe in it and who are supposed to protect it. "OZ" has been prosecuted as an obscene magazine whilst hard-core pornography is sold freely in all major cities.

Think this shows that the "OZ" trial was political and not really anything to do with obscenity at all. Compared with true hard-core pornography "OZ" is clean as any daily newspaper.

However hard-core pornography is not political whilst "OZ" is. The case then is one of political repression disguised under moral implications.

Also the use of remand for a mental inquiry under the Mental Health Act is very similar to the methods of political suppression used in Russia and other dictatorships which the authorities of our "democratic" country always deplore.

Thus I think that all possible means should be used to reverse the decision in the "OZ" case in order to defend the right of freedom of the press which appears to be under an invidious attack.—Yours,

C. M. Townsend.
21 Chippewick Avenue,
Ipswich, Suffolk.

Blame in Spain mainly in vain

Sir—The outraged innocence of the Association of British Travel Agents (Guardian, July 26) over the hazards of booking into Spanish hotels appears to me to be less than justifiable on two counts.

First, is it fair that a British association should accuse the Spanish Government of insufficient supervision of their hotels? At least a national system of classifying hotels exists in Spain, and furthermore this system is not only comprehensive and reliable it is also clearly displayed by law at reception desks. In Britain, to our shame, no such national

grading of hotels exists and the traveller is left to the mercy of unscrupulous hoteliers.

Secondly, the responsibility for the disappointment of British holidaymakers, whose hotel bookings go wrong in Spain lies not with the hoteliers but with the agents in this country who make extravagant promises with insufficient certainty that they can deliver the goods.—Yours sincerely,

Hugh Caldin.
107 Beaufort Mansions,
Beaufort Street,
London SW 3.

League of Nations: anything known?

Sir—I am currently engaged on some private research into the activities of the League of Nations Union and, in particular, the work of local branches. The principal difficulty so far has been to obtain enough original branch records.

If any of your readers could help me to overcome this difficulty I would be most grateful.

All records will be treated with the utmost care and returned to their owners either on completion of my work or upon request, whichever should be the sooner.—Yours faithfully,

Robert A. Speed,
Chairman,
United Nations Association
of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland.

Sincerely yours, into Europe

Sir—I have read your editorials and other contributions and letters on the issue of the Common Market with much interest. I claim to be no more than a "Common man." I have tried to remain impartial on political matters and opinion by reason of having been a chief officer in a local government department for the past 26 years.

As the debate on this matter concludes in Parliament I have been influenced for joining the Europeans by many speeches, particularly in the Lords, those of Lord Robens, Shackleton, Butler and Stowe Hill. In the Commons I found a note of great sincerity in the speeches of Messrs Roy Jenkins, John Mackintosh, Geoffrey Rippon, and the Liberal Leader. The speeches opposing entry appeared to me to lack conviction but were none the less emotive.

Reading Shirley Williams's "final declaration of faith" confirms what has been said before. Lord Walton's letter of July 26 I found to be most reasoned and on the same day Peter Jenkins was at his best.

One man's meat

Sir—Thank you for the article (July 26) by Ruth Harrison on factory farming. Why should not the consumer be informed as to whether meat for sale is factory farmed?

One would think that ordinary commercial honesty would make it necessary to label meat according to its method of production as well as its country of origin.—Yours etc.
(Mrs) C. C. Chapman.
6 Belton Road,
Oxford.

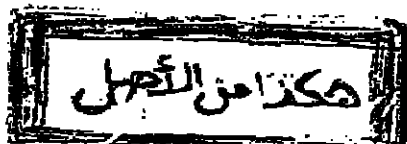
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مكثان النجمل



When the Industrial Relations Bill becomes law, unions will have to choose whether to register—or perhaps divide the TUC—or to face crippling new financial burdens. KEITH HARPER analyses the figures behind the dilemma

Brothers in a cash crisis

Left to right: Lord Cooper, Mr. Fawcett, David Lee, head of the TUC Economic Department (in dark glasses), and Lord Harewood

STAND firm, brothers. Against the way all you need is unity and strength of purpose, and victory is assured. Laid out in the TUC's new financial strategy is a plan to serve. But the fact is that these days it costs money to carry on the fight. Tom Jackson, the TUC's general secretary, learned this to his cost earlier in the year when he took his troops into battle and bent into a hook the time of nearly £700,000.

Everyone remembers the great February demonstration against the Industrial Relations Bill, when they stood up in Trafalgar Square and said that Mr. Jackson was a great guy and was carrying the flag for all those 140,000 people on the march. Soon afterwards the flag was at half-mast. Jackson could not afford to see his union, perhaps being broken in two, with a financial burden from which it might have taken years to get free.

The union movement conspicuously did not join together and punch out with its horns. Shortage of money, together with the obvious point that Bill Smith of union A is not really interested in winning the battles on behalf of Mike Jones of union B, makes talk of strength and unity and brotherhood seem somewhat empty.

Cash is an important commodity for all unions, particularly for the big left-wing unions like the Transport Workers and the Engineers. These two have fairly regular major confrontations with large employers like Ford. But they are also expected to lead the way or the rest of the movement in an expensive disobedience of the Government's Industrial Relations Bill, which, having passed finally through the Lords in spite of resistance by Labour peers, will soon be received.

ing the Royal Assent. Last year, most of the TUC's outgoings increased markedly, but none more than its strike benefits, which rose from £501,720 to £1,088,617.

Already this year, the seven-week-old Ford strike has cost more than £1 million. Even a rich union like the TUC, with assets of nearly £25 million, cannot continue to devote its assets at this rate. It is not without significance that the union did not have the stomach for a confrontation with ICI soon after the Ford settlement had been reached.

Both situations were similar. The claims on both companies were extremely large. Both were prepared in well-argued, exhaustive documents with the help of John Hughes of Ruskin College. But, after paying out £8 a week to its 26,000 members for seven weeks, the TUC was in no mood to be as generous to its thousands of members at ICI. The 33 per cent pay demand was settled with the minimum of fuss and publicity and with an award of just over 10

per cent, hardly par for the course for awards made in the early spring.

If the Transport Workers have their problems, so have the Engineers. During the past four years, their reserves have dwindled by about £4 million to their present albeit healthy level of £14.7 million. The other day the union had a special meeting with its accountants to find out just how its money is going.

Looking at annual accounts for last year, the answer is not difficult to unearth. Its legal services are under increasing pressure, its superannuation scheme costs it £1 million and is even more costly to administer, and its dispute benefits drained it of £800,000. As the other main protagonist in the Ford strike, it also had to bid farewell to more than £500,000 during the first six months of 1971.

Certainly it is true to say that, with their huge assets, the large unions like the AUEW and the TGWU can afford a regular industrial battle. Not so the smaller

unions. The National Union of Seamen, for instance, has never recovered from the enormous damage the 1966 strike did to its funds. Today, it is still in the red.

And now comes the new boggy of registration. As a result of the Industrial Relations Act, any union which opts against it will lay itself upon to tax assessments just like a normal business concern, and this neglects the hefty item of damages that could be levied on union officials, involved in a strike who do not have the protection of the Government's registration. In the case of the TUC, the decision not to register would cost it about £800,000 a year; the expense to the AUEW would be something less.

The brothers in militancy, Hugh Scanlon and Jack Jones, will have to go to a special conference to change their rules in order to further their revolt against the Act, but this will be a mere formality.

Unless there is a rapid return to power by Mr. Wilson, when the hateful Act would

be repealed, the disunity of the trade union movement on registration looks like coming to the rescue of Messrs Scanlon and Jones. Lord Cooper, the right-wing leader of the £50,000-strong General and Municipal Workers' Union, made it abundantly clear what he thought of registration almost as soon as the special TUC meeting last March had strongly urged member unions not to commit the foul deed.

Lord Cooper happens to be this year's chairman, but went ahead in a statement published in the Guardian and announced that he would be recommending his union to register. It produced a furious reaction, even in the GMWU, but its major effect was to reveal to the public, and to the Government for that matter, how divided the unions were on registration.

Walter Anderson, general secretary of the largest white-collar union, NALGO, will undoubtedly lead his members into the welcoming arms of the registrar; so will Alfred Brooks of the Bank Workers.

unions look after their members when their overheads and outgoings increase annually? Only, surely, by increasing contributions. In the engineering union, for instance, a fully skilled man has to work for only 25 minutes to pay his monthly contribution. Jim Conway, the union's general secretary, would be a very happy person indeed if members agreed to give one day's pay each month to the union, as is the case in America.

But Mr. Conway has about as much chance of achieving this as he has of getting Mr. Carr to withdraw the Bill. Invariably union leaders have more trouble coaxing conferences to put up members' contributions by 2½p a week than they have with any other problem. Trade unionists are rightly suspicious of being asked to dig deeper into their pockets unless they know that their increased contribution will be put to good use. They forget sometimes that the extra money needed is only to allow the union to stand still.

A few union men are beginning to talk vaguely of cutting down the kind of services a union offers its members. Some argue that so long as you run a good legal service and can boast a healthy strike fund the Welfare State can look after the rest. But can it?

The State is palpably failing to provide adequate protection for many thousands of people, not least of course the aged, whose plight has been taken up by the TGWU. Surely unions should be improving and widening existing services for their members, not reducing them. But no large union can fulfil its social commitments let alone run a long strike on 15p a week per member. It takes more than unity, brothers. It takes hard cash.

A for adult

by Richard Bourne

SIXTH-FORMERS from Havering and East London schools will be joining a barmaid and barrowboy next month in an unusual project to teach 100 adult illiterates to read. The scheme, run from the South Havering College of Adult Education, has expanded over the past two years and has attracted the interest of Sir Lionel Russell's national committee on adult education. Unlike many adult courses it has won increasing numbers—from 30 to nearly 70 over the last year.

Yesterday Mr. Cliff Edwards, a lecturer at the college, said that girls from Abbs Cross School, Havering, who had been helping educationally subnormal adults to read in mental hospitals were some of the first recruits for the evening class tuition. They've got better legs than I have—they're smashing kids," he said. The effect on the morale of middle-aged or elderly men and women with reading difficulties had been remarkable, and four people were now working for English at O-level.

Mr. Edwards, formerly a builder who left school at 13 himself and who did not take O-levels until he was 40, has now written a leaflet for Community Service Volunteers to encourage other young people to help adults to read. In a breezy way he tells potential volunteers that there is no need to worry about training. "Few people—very few indeed—are responsible for the teaching of adults on the scale that we experience at South Havering and I think our best teachers are a barrowboy and a trainee health visitor. The average training college provides very little assistance in the teaching of reading and never examines on the subject. So just go in and you will know as much about teaching reading at the end of the first evening as most teachers with a brand new certificate."

He uses an adapted one arm band to teach words to adults, has graded worksheets which amount to a correspondence course in reading for semi-literates, and reckons that any student can be brought to read a popular paper with fair comprehension in only two or three years. "I never turn anyone away and we have never failed to teach anybody," he said. But inevitably the possibilities vary: a middle-aged woman with an IQ of 50 who has acquired a reading age of 61 represents a typical achievement. Sandra Dillon, a 16-year-old from the Coborn School in East London, is one of the volunteers who has been helping at the college. She said, "I have been doing this over a full school year and I thoroughly enjoy it. I want to teach children eventually but the people at South Havering are very interesting. Some of them are very clever and well educated, in spite of their reading disability."

Mr. Edwards, who believes that there may be more than a million illiterates in the country, hopes to establish classes every night at South Havering with the aid of the sixth-formers and other volunteers.

MISCELLANY

Minstrel boycott

ACTORS of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your residual royalties. South African television, when it finally limps home four years hence, looks like having to rely on its own resources for plays and series. The International Federation of Actors, which brings together actors' unions from all the major television-producing countries, is calling for a boycott of Vorster's segregated services.

Gerald Cradell, general secretary of Equity and a vice-president of the federation, is confident that British actors will heed the call "to prevent the use of such a television system in South Africa of TV programmes and TV films from their countries." Most of the other 30 affiliated actors' unions, from America to the Soviet Union, are also expected to comply.

The position in Britain is that neither the BBC nor the ITV companies can sell programmes abroad without the active co-operation of Equity. The current agreements specify named countries where they can be shown, and any new countries must be endorsed by the union. With television films, the control is less precise. Outside producers do not need specific approval, but Cradell says that if they insisted on selling to South Africa, Equity could only give notice to terminate the current agreement and renegotiate. QED.

● GUESS WHO came top, in this week of all weeks, in the national management championships of 1971? Five hard men, the "Financial Times" announced yesterday, from the financial controller's office of Rolls-Royce's engines division at Derby. And who came third? Fiat. Marwick Mitchell, the City accountants, who provided Rolls' receiver. So much for business games.

Layton developer

COHEN: publishing partner. LEONARD COHEN, poet, novelist, singer of sex and protest, is coming to London next week with plans for a new publishing company. In partnership with Tony Stratton-Smith, of Charisma Records, Cohen hopes to get airborne by the end of the year, publishing the sort of good, rejected writers who keep sending him their manuscripts.

After nearly two years on the road—singing and reading in concert halls and universities all over Europe and North America—Cohen has spent the past four months resting in Greece. What started as convalescence

became a chance to write, and the result is a string of poems, which eventually will find their way between hard covers.

The new firm's first book will probably be a selection of works by the Canadian poet, Irving Layton, whom Cohen is bringing here in the autumn. Cohen says Layton is a much better poet than he is. It's just that no one reads him outside Canada.

Orange ardour

ALL PARTIES are divided over the Common Market, but none so divided as the Ulster Unionists in the Westminster Parliament. At the latest count, the Ulster eight were split 4-4 against British entry, two in favour, and two uncertain (but leaning divergent ways).

The four against, all of whom have signed the motion congratulating Teddy Taylor on his resignation as a Scottish Junior Minister, are Willie Orr, the Unionist leader, James Kilfedder, John Maginnis and James Moynihan. The two in favour are Robin Chichester-Clark and Stratton Mills; while Rafton Pounder and Stanley McMaster bide their time.

An unhappy prospect, it is given for the leverage it wields the Unionists on Tory Ministers. Will Britain really become the Ulster of Europe?

Keeping mum

THE TASTIEST memoirs are those that are never quite published. Like the thoughts of Dona Iolande Costa e Silva, widow of Arturo Costa e Silva, who made some notably shrewd investments while he was President of Brazil.

The word in Rio is that hard-line nationalist generals, who always disliked her husband's allegedly liberalising designs, threatened to open an inquiry into the sources of her prosperity. The good widow countered by threatening to publish her memoirs.

In the scrupulous prose of the "Jornal do Brasil," the tale was reduced to the brief account that some of her friends, who had seen the manuscript, had advised her against releasing it immediately as "some of the events and persons mentioned could be the subjects of polemic and controversy."

Hard currency

BACK TO 1124, and King Henry's golden days. The king, who has something of a reputation as a businessman among historians, was displeased at the prevalent habit of debasing his silver coins with tin.

That, aggravated perhaps by Christmaside thoughts of Lords a-leaping and the rest, caused him to send word from Normandy. His henchman, the Bishop of Salisbury, summoned all moneyers in the land to Winchester. There, all 84 of them were deprived of their right hands and their testicles, all within the 12 days of Christmas.

The story is related in this month's "Archaeometry," in the course of a learned article which suggests that the coins were not, in fact, much debased at all. Such was life.

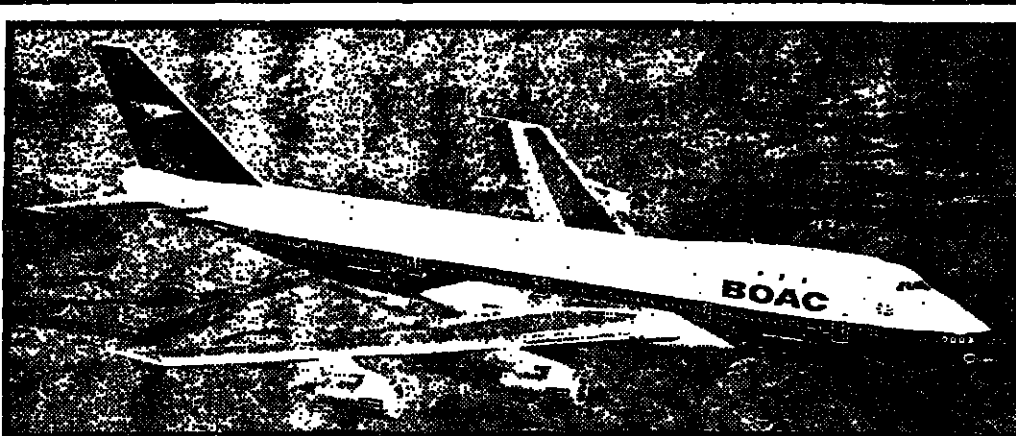
● ZAMBIAN trade unions are pressing Kenneth Kaunda to peg the price of bricks. They suggest that the traditional "lobola" (about £23). Parents, they say, are tending to profuse, especially those with educated daughters.

THE HEAD of the Japanese

Defence Agency resigned yesterday after only a month in office and three senior air force officers knelt in apology before the relatives of those killed in the world's worst air disaster on Friday. The traditional formalities have thus been observed, but what now faces the Japanese and the rest of the world is the increasingly pressing problem of separating military and civil aircraft so that we do not get a repetition of the mid-air collision which killed 162 people.

It is comforting to imagine that it can't happen here, but the pilots' organisations and the civil aviation authorities regard the hazards as applying throughout the world. There is a fundamental difference of philosophy between the military and the civil aviation authorities. The military just go where they bloody well like.

The paramilitary of combat flying becomes clear in the tense spots of the globe. A VC 10 pilot coming into Cairo last year was a bit depressed when there was an air raid alert and all communications were blacked out. His gloom deepened even further when a squadron of MiGs took off



Conflict in the clouds

Harold Jackson on sorting out crowded airspace

Where the air traffic control of the different aircraft is also separated—as it is in many parts of the world—the potential for disaster runs high. As one commercial pilot expressed it yesterday: "We have to fly in straight lines all the time. The military just go where they bloody well like."

The paramilitary of combat flying becomes clear in the tense spots of the globe. A VC 10 pilot coming into Cairo last year was a bit depressed when there was an air raid alert and all communications were blacked out. His gloom deepened even further when a squadron of MiGs took off

under him on his final approach.

Off South Vietnam 14 people were hurt in a Boeing 707 when it had to go into a tight turn to avoid being speared out of the sky by a formation of three Phantom jets. The sky looks a big enough place to the average passenger but its size is heavily reduced both by the designation of limited routes for civil aircraft and the speed of modern warplanes.

In both the United States and Britain the control of all aircraft is unified. Yet there were 32 collisions and 2,000

near misses reported over the States in 1968 (not all involving military aircraft, of course) and there is considerable muttering among British pilots about the situation here. The Mediator/Linesman system of control in Britain has civilian and military controllers working side by side but, according to one expert, "The military are supposed to ask before they fly into a civil air lane. They always forget to ask."

The present system of point to point navigation for airlines has been operated internationally for 11 years.

This means that the pilot flies in a straight line from one beacon to another. Many think it is time for a change and British pilots, among others, are pressing for a change to area navigation. This would offer much wider use of air space and turn the sky into a huge three-dimensional chessboard. Within a given area the pilot would be able to choose different sions by increasing the variables upwards and sideways. Wits airlines getting bigger and fighters getting faster all the time arrangements devised in 1959 do not wear all that well.

Cold comfort college

Hank Burchard reports from Culpepper, Virginia: Monday

IN an era of Vietnam phase-out and a coming Presidential visit to Peking, the "Cold War College" here continues its struggle to instill the will to resist the "international Communist conspiracy."

The college, formally known as the Freedom Studies Centre of the Institute for American Strategy, calls itself "the free world's only private school to train leaders in cold war tactics of non-military conflict."

The college was founded in 1966 and is on a magnificent 685-acre estate 7½ miles south of Washington. There are plans for a large complex of buildings, but lack of funds has so far limited the school to the splendid Eldredge Manor House that came with the \$285,000 estate.

Some day soon, it is hoped, there will be a resident faculty and long-term programme for exposure of students to an in-depth education in "the implacable life-and-death struggle between communism and democracy." For the time being, the school conducts monthly three-day seminars for junior executives and Congressional staff members along with other persons who will pay the \$150 fee.

Overseeing it all is John M. Fisher, 49, former FBI agent, former executive of Sears, Roebuck and Co., and current president of both the Institute for American Strategy and the American Security Council. Those who lend their names to those two organisations might be described as America's respectable Right. They include Vice-President Agnew, dozens of present and former senators, congressmen, governors, military officers and leading industrialists.

Their efforts, which have included lobbying for the anti-ballistic missile system, campaigning against liberal Congressmen and pushing a national programme to encourage the teaching of anti-communism in schools,



HOOPER: praise

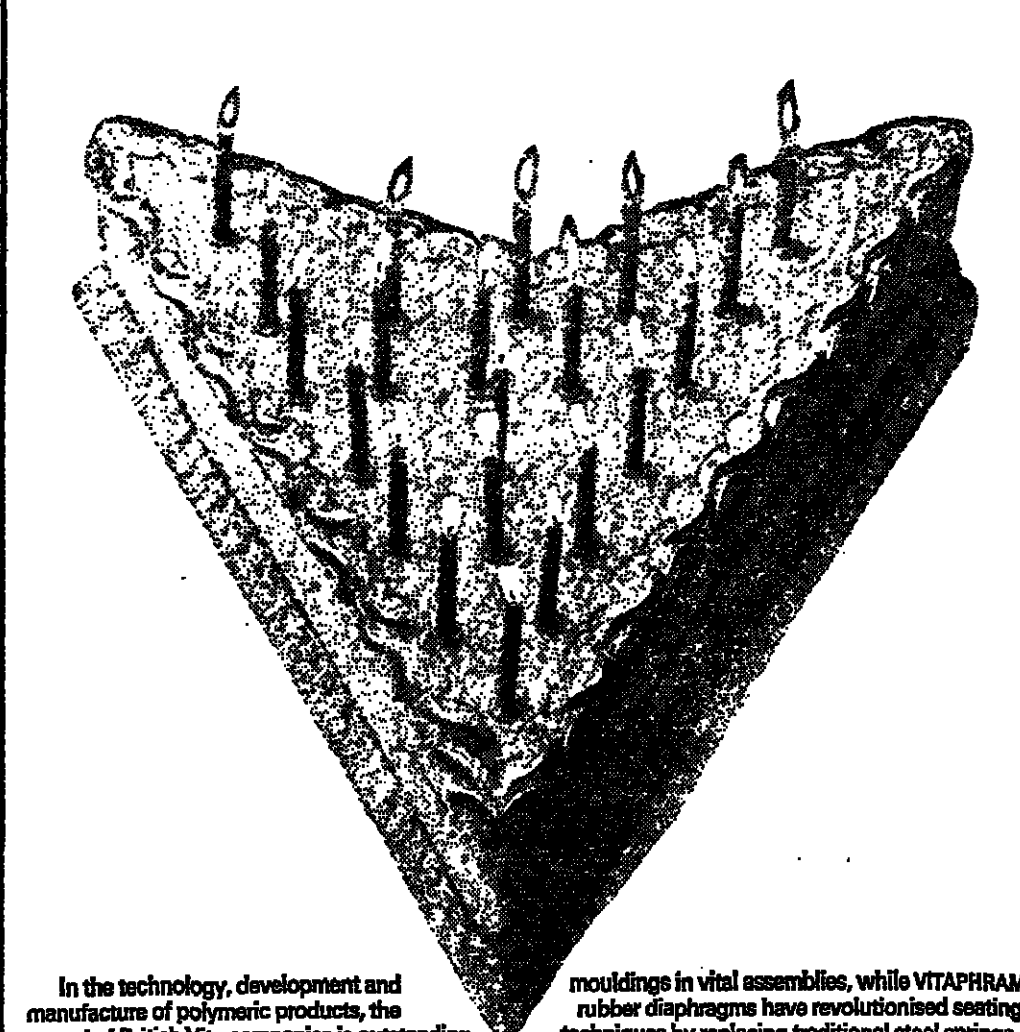
have drawn high praise from President Nixon and J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI.

Protecting this respectability, Fisher takes pains to disassociate himself and his organisations from more flamboyant right-wing American groups such as the Liberty Lobby and the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade. He said neither he nor any member of his staff "is now or ever has been a member of the John Birch Society."

For the benefit of a reporter, Fisher ran through what he said was the standard introductory lecture that opens the monthly seminars. The lecture is accompanied by slides flashed on a screen in the centre's \$100,000 briefing room. The opening slide announces a "challenge to Americans" in red, white, and blue block letters over a picture of the earth pierced and battered by a hammer and sickle wielded by unseen hands.

"We are engaged in systemic conflict with the Communist nations. The conflict is inescapable and unending because it is a basic tenet of Communist ideology that co-existence is impossible. We tend to think in headlines, in terms of discrete events. We overlook the connection between Communist moves in different times and places. We are confused by conflicts between Russia and China, when in fact the question they are arguing is only how and by whom the ball is to be carried."

Not many 21-year olds have achieved as much as British Vita



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mouldings in vital assemblies, while VITAPHARM rubber diaphragms have revolutionised seating techniques by replacing traditional steel springs.

British Vita's BLUE DART transport fleet serves industry at large with a country-wide service, and there is a growing list of international triumphs chalked up by the BRITISH VITA RACING TEAM.

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CASHMORES
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Steel

US Steel puts 8pc on carbon and alloy

The United States Steel Corporation has announced price increases averaging 8 per cent on carbon and alloy products to offset the cost of its new contract with the United Steelworkers of America (USW).

The increase, which will become effective over the next five months, was announced less than 24 hours after the contract was agreed upon between the USW and steel industry in Washington, and while most mills remained idle in spite of the settlement, was an uncertainty over when full production would be resumed.

US Steel said the labour contract reached on Sunday with the steelworkers' union will increase its employment costs 15 per cent in the first year. It said it also faces continuing increases in taxes and other costs during the next 12 months.

US Steel added: "Over the three years of the past labour contract, our experience has been that prior increases, including those put into effect this year, have not been sufficient to cover cost increases, resulting in a continuous erosion of earning capability. To prevent further erosion under the new contract it is necessary that we increase our net proceeds from steel mill products promptly."

Most other major steel producers in the US said they were "studying" US Steel's announcement and would have no immediate comment.

The White House, commenting on the increases, said that "in view of the already unfavourable competitive position of the domestic steel industry," the rise was "questionable."

Mr Warren, deputy press secretary, said the White House was not informed in advance of the increase and had not yet completed a detailed analysis of the impact.

However, he said, the administration feels it is "questionable whether this price is in the industry's long-run interest."

"It is questionable whether the steel markets today will accept this increase," Mr Warren said.—AP-Dow Jones.

Capital spending in US slows sharply

By RALPH WINTER

Investment in plant and equipment in the United States this year will rise only 3 per cent from \$79.710 billion in 1970, latest US Government surveys show.

Manufacturing plants are operating at only about 75 per cent of capacity, less than that which economists consider the most efficient rate. While few have totally empty plants, many manufacturers have just completed major expansion programmes that provided room for growth while all but depleting corporate treasuries and borrowing power. But orders have not been as high as expected, reducing return on new investment to low levels.

In addition, some companies are delaying expansion because of uncertainty about import competition, US tax policies, pollution regulations and the pace of the US economic recovery.

"It is a good business exercise every now and then to live within your cash flow," says Robert P. Beasley, executive vice president of Firestone Tyre and Rubber. Firestone's capital spending this year will decline to about \$150 million from \$206 million last year, and it will rise only to about \$160 million in 1972, Mr Beasley estimates. There are exceptions. Utilities, responding to continuing

Cunard accepts new offer—Forrester and Joseph leave board

By JOHN COYNE

Mr Maxwell Joseph and Mr Duncan Forrester have resigned from the board of Cunard Steam Ship following a stormy board meeting at which the other 12 directors voted to recommend a new bid from Trafalgar House Investments. This is only marginally higher than the bid which was rejected.

Trafalgar are raising their price to 200p a share, with the addition to their basic offer for every 100 Cunard shares of an extra £10 in cash, or in the case of the share election, of an additional 10 Trafalgar House shares.

This compares with the original bid of 200p a share, which was rejected, and has since fallen in value to 195p because of a drift in Trafalgar's share price.

Mr Forrester said last night that he would not be accepting the bid for his holding, which represents just over 3 per cent of the Cunard equity. It is definitely too low, I will now be carefully considering the whole situation," he commented.

Mr Joseph merely said "I did not recommend acceptance of the bid and I resigned immediately." Asked if he would fight

the offer or come back with one of his own he said: "I shall be seeing Mr Forrester in the next day or so. I am afraid I will not be drawn on that one."

Cunard says the decision to switch from rejection to recommendation is because of the increased terms of the bid, and additional reassurances which Trafalgar have provided on the future of Cunard in the British shipping industry. These assurances which Trafalgar says had already been given, and were merely reiterated, guarantee that Cunard will be continued as a shipping line, and will not be stripped down and its assets sold off. In particular the Q23 will continue in service with Cunard, and not be sold off as has been widely rumoured.

If the bid is successful, which seems virtually assured, it has board support, chairman Sir Basil Smallpiece will be invited to join the Trafalgar board. After six months of a working relationship at least one

other Cunard director would be similarly invited to join Trafalgar's board.

Mr Victor Mathews, managing director of Trafalgar, said that the decision to raise the bid slightly was made in the light of new information from the Cunard board: "This had nothing to do with profits, it was new information on assets which showed them to be higher than we thought," he said.

Since Trafalgar is committed to running Cunard as a shipping line and not treating it as a break-up situation any extra assets would not be vastly relevant in arriving at bid terms, except in so far as the extra depreciation potential would be of use to Trafalgar in its tax planning.

Mr Mathews's plans, once the bid is completed, are to move in and find out what it is all about. He is confident that Trafalgar can restore Cunard to a profitable basis possibly with new uses for the group's assets.

Foseco offers £2½M for Fordath

FOSECO MINSEP, the £25 million chemical and metallurgical separation group, is making a £2.6 million offer for a partner of 10 years' standing, the Fordath foundry and engineering group.

The bid, which has the approval of the Fordath board and the support of 56 per cent of the equity, is in Foseco shares and values each Fordath share at 155p.

Fordath shareholders are being offered a special dividend of 9 per cent in place of an interim dividend which Foseco shareholders are due to receive soon. Mr Eric Weiss, chairman of Foseco, described the deal as "a tidying up operation."

Shares in Foseco Minsep closed 1p down at 145p, while Fordath remained 22p up to close at 155p.

Mines to close

Western Mining Corporation is to close two of Australia's biggest gold mines on Kalgoolie's Golden Mile. The two to be closed are the Kalgoolie and Central Norseman gold mines which employ 850 men.

Bank lending revival still not visible

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

Bank lending figures for July, released by the London clearing banks this morning, once again provide no clear evidence of any recovery in business confidence. Furthermore, bankers report that there has not been any noticeable increase in requests for loans since the Chancellor announced his reduction of the Bank Rate two weeks ago—although they do stress that it is still too early to judge.

During the five weeks to July 21 net advances increased by £226 million. Borrowings by non-financial industries rose by £103 million so loans to commerce, private industry, and personal borrowings increased by £167 million.

These figures are almost directly in line with the usual annual pattern and so the overall increase in bank lending over the past year still remains more than 3 per cent below 1969-1970 with no immediate evidence of any upturn in demand.

The irony of course, is that last year the Government was trying to cut back on spending while they are now trying to reflate the economy.

The levying of half-yearly interest charges to customers in June, July a particularly difficult time to analyse but the banks themselves are happy to point out that lending is still well below its official ceiling.

This official ceiling has been raised by 5 per cent since last March when, following the Bank of England's announcement that the banks could increase their lending by 2½ per cent per quarter. These ceilings will go by the board when the new system of controlling banks and the credit supply has finally been worked out with the authorities.

Although the figures are obviously disappointing in that they show that there has been no significant increase in capital investment, the banks say they are not unexpected.

The decision to raise the lending ceiling was taken to try and encourage new capital investment rather than as a result of

a substantial demand for more credit by industry. So they say it will inevitably take some time before bank lending begins to increase again. However, the decision to remove hire purchase controls and the recent substantial advertising by the banks for their personal loans schemes should begin to show up in the figures much more quickly.

On the other side of the coin net deposits with the clearing banks rose by £255 million last month which shows a large increase on the seasonal average. This is the result of the Budget dealing with the flow of the hot money flowing into Britain from abroad which has not yet been invested in gilt-edged stocks.

At the same time there has been a further increase in deposits by the general public.

MARKET REPORT

Wall Street decline casts a long shadow

Last week's near-30-point slide on Wall Street in the face of growing concern about the American economy continued to weigh heavily on London stock markets as the second leg of the fortnightly account got under way.

All sections of the industrial market lost further ground, with falls among leading shares, which came under some quite heavy pressure in the pre-lunch period, dragging the "Financial Times" industrial ordinary share index below the 400 mark for the first time since July 13.

Nevertheless, a better start across the Atlantic—in response to the US Steel agreement—prompted a modest rally shortly before the close and the index closed 4.3 down at 397.2.

Gilt were looking a good deal steadier after Friday's steep decline, and a few buyers came

Elliott to sack 400 staff

Elliott Flight Automation is to sack 400 staff—10 per cent of its workforce—because of the worldwide depression in the aerospace industry, the company announced yesterday.

The staff are all design engineers and draughtsmen. Elliott is a CEC subsidiary which makes a range of airborne guidance and control electronics.

With other companies in business such as Pyle, it has been hit by problems such as the cancellation of plans for the BAC-311 airbus, reductions in BAC orders for the F-111 jet, and the lateness of orders for the joint British-West German Italian multirole combat aircraft (MICA).

The staff are to be sacked within the next few weeks. April Elliott Flight Automation announced 100 redundancies and for the last 18 months it has put an embargo on recruiting which has reduced the workforce by several hundred more.

Not just in for money...

By PETER RODGERS

The small business man, feeling oppressed by credit squeezes, inflation and taxation, is not just in for the money, according to a study commissioned by the Bolton Committee on small firms.

"You want a reasonable return on your capital but basically it's not the money, you do it for personal satisfaction. I'm in business to work and get somewhere, I couldn't lounge skiving half the day like they do in big companies," the owner of a Midlands textile manufacturing company told researchers.

The researchers were working on the first of 18 specially commissioned studies which are to be published before the committee's own report, due out later this year.

Another man said: "I'd always rather be captain on a

tramp steamer than steward on the Queen Mary," which the researchers found was typical of the attitudes of small businessmen.

The study, entitled "Attitude and motivation" is based on 14 group discussions and includes verbatim comments of the businessmen who took part.

Small firms, said the study, see themselves filling an essential role in providing an adaptable, personal and specialised service, innovating, keeping down costs, guaranteeing consumer choice and maintaining standards of craftsmanship. They feel hampered by problems of finance because of the credit squeeze, rising prices and taxation. They are also faced with the problem of finding labour and with the growth of

large firms, which are reluctant to pay up promptly and which disregard the requirements of the small buyer.

The report said that while the problems of small firms were thought to be increased by "the Government's discrimination against small businesses and its constant preoccupation with large companies," almost all of them were opposed to direct assistance or advice either from Government or outside advisory services.

The satisfactions of independence and personal control have their problems, however. They can conflict with the interests of the business because many owners are torn by the desire to remain small and retain their independence and by the need—if they are successful—to grow.

CITY COMMENT

TRUMAN Good cheer for friends

WHATEVER THE rights or wrongs of Watney Mann's controversial underwriting arrangements for the Truman Hambury Buxton bid, the institutions taking part must be laughing all the way to the bank.

Watney's adviser, Guinness Mahon, yesterday made public details of the scheme and viewed from any angle they are exceptionally generous.

First, the institutions have alternative offers—16 Watney shares instead of 15 and 10 International Distilling and Vintners shares instead of 11. This sum will be a broad indication of the City Takeover Code in spirit if not in letter: what was that fine passage about all shareholders being treated equally?

In all the institutions have undertaken to buy 1.4 million of Truman's 10.8 million shares from Watney, or any amount over the 25 per cent of Truman which Watney is now holding on its own account. As Watney has some 27 per cent of Truman already, the institutions are so far committed to buy only 2 per cent, but this figure will rise in line with Watney's open market purchases.

Should Watney declare its offer unconditional by the close of business hours on September 2, the institutions will buy 380p each. Thereafter, the purchase price will be 380p: this is the penalty of having a 60-day underwriting agreement instead of the more normal 21-day duration, but in any case it can hardly be said that the extended period much increases the risk element, which is about the same as being caught in a midsummer Karachi snowstorm.

On current values, the discount offered to the institutions is 13.4 per cent on the September 2 deadline and 17 per cent for the extended period. On top of this is a 14 per cent underwriting commission which makes the institutions very favoured shareholders indeed.

Guinness Mahon says the scheme did not look so generous when it was drawn up as Watney's share price was then several pence below its current level. Anyway, because it was a novel scheme the price had to be a good one.

The question now is whether the scheme will ever be fully implemented. The amount of

Truman stock on offer through the market decreases daily and both parties were able to pick up only a few thousand shares each yesterday.

Already some 45 per cent of Truman's shares are destined for one side or the other and the institutions are not going to make up their minds till the last moment, and then they will take paper rather than cash through the market.

If the market battle boils up again then the scheme will have been worthwhile. But signs are that the market is becoming increasingly exhausted of stock and the battle will be fought through the post-box.

CONSTELLATION No business like show-biz

THE SHARE market has by now become accustomed to events in the unloved show-biz companies changing rather faster than other sectors except mining, but consider the exceptional case of Constellation Investments.

Less than two months ago chairman Colin Mickle told the star-studded audience of shareholders (including Oliver & Jessel) that the group was in a better shape for future development than it was a year ago. This was pretty encouraging news for all concerned as 1970 profits had more than halved.

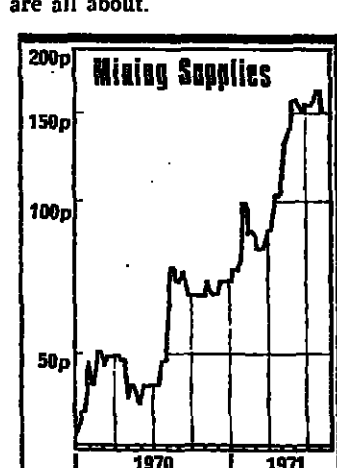
Adding to the chairman's "confidence in the future" was the association with Jessel Securities, which lends its expertise to Constellation's investment portfolio.

Friday's news has changed. On Jessel's announcement of its intention of making a bid for the shares it does not already own (that is 55.5 per cent of the ordinary and 72.6 per cent of the more valuable "A" ordinary) and Constellation yesterday made grave noises about the immediate outlook.

Constellation said it was not yet possible to give an accurate estimate of profits for the year to June 30 but they would show a further "substantial" reduction. This news might have been given at the meeting on June 29, when after all the board must have had a fairly good idea of the likely outcome, as it was then only one day to balance-date.

Meanwhile, Jessel's hopes for a sedate takeover suffered a knock yesterday when the Northern Stock Exchange refused Constellation's request that its share quotation be suspended. The men from the

North acted correctly: the market has a fair idea of Constellation's asset backing and Jessel will soon know the profit position on which to fix terms. Speculators may be caught out if they time the market too high but risk is what share markets are all about.



MINING SUPPLIES After the boom is over

PROFIT of Mining Supplies for the year to last April at £442,000 compared with £274,000 the previous year, and with the £350,000 projected when the shares were put into the "Growth Fund" a year ago.

The dividend, too, is up sharply from 5p to 8p a share, paid out of earnings up from 111p to very nearly 211p per share.

Finally there is to be a massive scrip issue which will treble the share capital—two new shares being issued for every one presently held.

But the whole package failed to impress the market, and share dealers marked the shares down 16p to 150p. For, good as they are, the figures indicate that the sales boom in mining equipment is coming to an end.

In the first half of the year, profit had been running at double the previous year's comparable rate for the whole year. While the previous record burst of growth tends to make percentage comparisons of half-yearly figures somewhat misleading, there is no doubt that the growth has ended, for second-half profit was only £200,000 more than the first-half figure of £250,000.

Presumably that glut of

National Coal Board orders, which has had the whole of this sector booming, is over, but Mining Supplies should be better set than most to withstand such a situation. It learnt its lesson of the slump of 1967-8 that followed a dearth of NCB orders, and extended both its product range and its customer lists.

Moreover, the present figures will support the share price. The price-earnings ratio is just under seven, while the yield is 5.3, which should move up again this year with the cover a hefty 2.2 times, and the scrip issue leaving the adjusted dividend rate at an awkward 24p per share.

CUNARD Behind the inevitable

HAVING TURNED DOWN Trafalgar House Investment's original bid of 200p a share, the sudden reversal by the Cunard board to a positive recommendation to accept a bid just 2½ per cent higher demands some explanation.

The assurance about Cunard's future role in British shipping industry—to maintain Cunard as a separate shipping line, to honour its international commitments, and to safeguard employees' interests—is, and no doubt will remain, the official justification.

But the real answer probably lies in the fact that a majority of the board never felt there was a sufficient defence to the bid terms, and apart from holding out for the assurances, would have offered little resistance.

There is also thought to have been some reluctance on the part of Cunard's financial advisers, merchant bankers S. G. Warburg, to put their name to a document lighting off a bid on these terms. It has to be remembered here that Trafalgar had originally intimated an offer of only 185p a share, but after frank discussions between Trafalgar's bankers and Warburg, this was raised to 200p.

It was Mr Maxwell Joseph who rallied Cunard directors to resistance. He declared that in fulfilling his duties as a director he did not feel able to support any bid under 330p. If this could not be forced from Trafalgar he would bid himself.

Other directors of his Grand Metropolitan Hotels group, who had acted as catalysts for the bid by starting merger talks in the first place, quickly made it clear that they were not inter-

ested in a takeover, and so the grand alliance was born.

Mr Joseph, with Mr Donald Forrester, the millionaire with a 3 per cent personal holding in Cunard's equity, teamed up to form a syndicate, which with friends providing financial support would put in a counter-bid "if necessary."

This provided the other directors with the confidence they needed to fight. But it was a short-lived confidence. A day later, Mr Joseph clarified his syndicate as merely a "buying" and not a bidding one, while Mr Forrester admitted that he was not a buyer of Cunard shares, because of possible privileged information conflicts following his re-appointment to the Cunard board.

So the Cunard directors bowed to the inevitable, gained some assurances and an extra few pence for shareholders, and are recommending the bid. Still protesting, Messrs Joseph and Forrester have resigned.

Perhaps their syndicate can yet be got off the ground to slap in a last-minute counter-bid, but the credibility of such a syndicate is already strained.

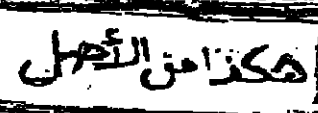
After a firm start, bank turned back to record losses extending to 18p. Insurance generally eased. Although former Wall Street advice sparked off a late rally in oil, it still stretched to about 10 in the teens.

The number of bargain marked totalled 12,385 compared with 12,254 on Friday at 14,220 the previous Monday.

The pound

	Closing	Market	Previous
New York	2.40 1/2-2.41 1/2	2.41 1/2-2.41 1/2	2.41 1/2-2.41 1/2
London	2.40 1/2-2.41 1/2	2.40 1/2-2.41 1/2	2.40 1/2-2.41 1/2
Frankfurt	118 1/2-119 1/2	119 1/2-120 1/2	119 1/2-120 1/2
Paris	118 1/2-119 1/2	119 1/2-120 1/2	119 1/2-120 1/2
Stockholm	5.50-5.55	5.50-5.55	5.50-5.55
Zurich	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Geneva	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Basel	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Brussels	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Ams	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Madrid	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Lisbon	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Porto	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Barcelona	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Valencia	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Seville	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Granada	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Malaga	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Cadiz	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
San Sebastian	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Bilbao	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Vitoria	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
Pamplona	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
San Pedro de Navar	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
San Esteban de Navar	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
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Account: August 6
Settlement: August 17



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Hovertrain may hit cost snag

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

The first full-scale hovercraft left the Swindon works of Wickers yesterday, for delivery to Tracked Hovercraft at Earith, Norfolk. The vehicle, which is 12 ft long and 12 ft wide, which is designed for 250 mph intercity journeys, will travel to Earith at a sedate 12 mph. Police and traffic conditions permitting it is likely to take two or three days to get there.

Earith the hovercraft will go through a 100-mile test—leaving out and test period before being put on its three-mile test track. A spokesman for Tracked Hovercraft, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the National Research Development Corporation, said that the company stands in favour of tests on the track in late September and early October.

The delivery of the train, rather later than expected last year, comes at a time when the urgency of the project is being emphasised by the Government. The £3.5 millions of initial funds have been spent on getting to the prototype stage and the prospect—if it is to be developed fully—may soon need as much as £15 millions more.

Tracked Hovercraft said that the £15 million cost of £150,000 to build a commercial version would be £200,000 to £250,000.

An application for new funds has gone to the Department of Trade and Industry. The Department is also studying a special £100,000 report by Tracked Hovercraft on the feasibility of London-Manchester and Heathrow-Gatwick Hovercraft links.

Meanwhile the French Government has decided to build the world's first commercial route for an aerotrain, a specially developed type of hovertrain.

The route will run from the new city of Cergy, being built near Fontaine, northwest of Paris, to the Western Edge of the capital, over a distance of about 17 miles, to connect with the high-speed, east-west suburban line, which is eventually to run under Paris to link east and west suburbs. France's first full-scale aerotrain prototype started running at the end of 1968. The Paris route will use a 120 mph, 12-in. diameter, gas-powered, twin engine motor, which has no moving parts. A much faster propelled driven aerotrain has also been demonstrated.

In the USA, Rohr Corporation—a licensee of the French Hovercraft Company Société d'Etudes—is building a full size aerotrain at a cost of \$1.5 millions.

British firms should look for

British firms should look for potential partners in the EEC, Mr David Price, Under-Secretary for Aerospace, said at Eastleigh, Hampshire, yesterday.

Collaboration with Continental firms would become easier once inside the Community, and more so as the Community progressed towards further economic partnerships, he said.

"There is a whole spectrum of possibilities ranging from one-off arrangements to the creation of large and truly multi-national companies. Small and Unilever are, of course, two long-established precedents of successful collaboration between British and Continental interests.

Training for the trainers

THE Guardian Business Services Instructor Training Workshop is widely recog-

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THE Guardian Business Services Instructor Training Workshop is widely recognised as being one of the best instructor training courses available. A particular feature is that it is suitable for delegates of any age and either sex while no particular educational qualifications or job experience are required.

An indication of its appeal is given by the job titles of a few of the delegates who have attended this workshop: computer data preparation officer; foreman; instructor; technical service engineer; supervisor training officer; training assistant; line supervision trainer; chemist in charge of laboratories; assistant postal controller; regional engineering manager; deputy head of accounts department; telecassver instructor; assistant factory manager; trainee training officer; general fitter foreman.

The next workshop takes place at a residential training centre near London on August 22-27. Delegates will leave able to plan, present, and evaluate an efficient training programme relevant to the needs of their companies.

Interested companies should contact The Registrar, Guardian Business Services, 101 John Street, London, WC1E 8TL. 01-837 7011, ext. 318.

Sir.—As a Lancashire man

Sir,—As a Lancashire man and lifelong reader of your newspaper, I was concerned to read in your edition of July 28 that you had suggested that the Tunstall Building Society was forced to borrow £500,000 from the Leek and Westbourne Building Society.

This is quite untrue. The Tunstall Building Society did not in fact borrow any money from the Leek and Westbourne Building Society. All that happened was an arrangement had been made by us with the approval of the Chief Registrar to lend such a sum, or up to that amount, if the Tunstall Building Society so requested it.

I think in the interests of all concerned and having regard to the high value placed upon your newspaper you might rectify this somewhat misleading statement.

Sir Habert Newton,
Chairman,
Leek and Westbourne
Building Society.

There were reasonable prospects

There were reasonable prospects that reserves equal to about one fifth of Britain's oil requirements might be available from the UK Continental Shelf in 1975, "or shortly thereafter," the Under-Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Nicholas Ridley said in a Commons written reply yesterday. This proportion could be more than doubled by the end of the decade, he said.

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

[illegible]

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £0.80 per line, Semi-Display £8.50 per single column inch. Display (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.) £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.80 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

SOCIAL SERVICES



SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Director: George P. Newton

AREA DIRECTOR DEVIZES

(Population 68,260)

£2,850—£3,258

Responsible for the development of Social Work Services in an urban and rural situation. Social Work Teams on the Seaboard concept are in the process of formation. The post has direct responsibility to an Area Committee.

SENIOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS S.O.(bar) Max. £2,556

The Department is seeking to fill six key posts at Headquarters in the Fieldwork & Family Services, Residential & Day Care, and Development & Training Sections. Applicants must be qualified and experienced with special interest in one or more of the following:

- Day Care Services for the Elderly.
- Residential and Day Care Facilities for the Mentally Handicapped and Deaf.
- Development Work under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act with the Local Authority.
- Departmental Research Work in the role of Senior Task Team Officer.
- Training Projects at Senior Training Officer.
- Social Work with the Deaf.

WELFARE OFFICER

FOR THE DEAF

£1,776—£2,268

OFFICER FOR CHRONICALLY SICK AND DISABLED

£1,776—£2,268

These officers will be based at Headquarters and will play a vital part in developing a first-class service to meet the various personal, cultural, recreational and social needs of these handicapped people.

Applicants for the first post must be suitably qualified and for the second post must be a qualified social worker preferably with substantial experience in a medical setting.

QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

£1,515—£1,893

Required to work from the area offices. Some help with housing available depending on the part of the country. For all posts car drivers essential, car allowance and assisted car purchase scheme available.

Further details of all posts from the Director of Social Services. Applications by letter (no forms) stating qualifications, experience and names of three referees to the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Trowbridge, by 23rd August.

R. P. HARRIES,
Clerk of the Council.

SURREY

SOCIAL WORKERS

Opportunities exist for trained social workers to join social work teams in Area Offices throughout the County providing comprehensive services for families, children, the elderly, the mentally and physically handicapped, the homeless and unmarried mothers.

There are vacancies in offices about to be opened in Guildford, Camberley, Farnham, Chertsey, Woking, Reigate, Caterham, Dorking, Epsom, Esher and Ashford. The structure of the Social Services Department ensures adequate professional supervision and support and offers opportunities to increase and extend your skills.

Salary scale £1,272 to £1,893 (commencing point according to qualifications) with £105 London Allowance at Epsom, Esher and Ashford offices. Applicants must be car drivers.

Contact: Mr. G. Strang (01-546 1050, ext. 186), or write for application forms to Director of Social Services (GGS/JFP), County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1 2DJ.

CITY OF BRADFORD SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT SOCIAL WORKERS

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Social Workers to fill additional posts in area teams where they will undertake a share of all statutory responsibilities, though it will be possible for individual interests to be followed. Applications are particularly invited from people with mental health qualifications and experience. A good ratio of senior staff will ensure that consultation and support will be readily available and the Department also has a well-equipped training and development section.

Salary Scale: In accordance with N.J.C. A.P.T. Grades, £1,272 to £1,893 (qualification bar at £1,611) per annum.

Removal expenses, assisted car purchase scheme, etc. available where appropriate.

Applications in writing, giving age, qualifications, experience and other relevant details, together with names of two referees, to be sent to: The Director of Social Services, 48, Market Street, Bradford, BD1 1MP, by the 23rd August, 1971.

HUNTINGDON & PETERBOROUGH COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER AP5 (£2,025—£2,268)

This vacancy arises in the Department's Peterborough Divisional Office which serves an increasing population of approximately 100,000, which is planned to increase rapidly within the next few years under the Greater Peterborough Expansion Plan.

This appointment is one of three established senior social worker posts in the Divisional Office. The duties include leading a team of staff who are at present child care orientated but whose duties will progressively alter with the continuing development of Section principles and arranging student supervision. Essential user car allowance payable. Assistance with removal expenses, car purchase and lodging allowance will be considered.

Further particulars and application form from the Director of Social Services, County Buildings, Huntingdon, PE18 6LP.

Eric P. Smith,
Clerk of the County Council.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

Social Services Department

Training & Research Officer

Grade: Senior Officer, Salary Scale: £2,106—£2,751 (with a bar at £2,556) plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

Social Worker required, suitably academically and professionally qualified to undertake the in-service training of all staff, to develop links with universities and colleges and to undertake research into promoting the professional efficiency of the Department and to assist the Director in planning future developments in the Service. Post holder will be directly responsible to the Director of Social Services and will have close functional links to all other Senior Staff. The contribution that the post holder could make to the Department is regarded as vital by the entire staff and their ready co-operation is fully ensured.

Senior Social Workers

Grade: A.P.S. Salary Scale: £2,025—£2,268 plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

Suitably qualified and experienced Social Workers required, especially those with detailed knowledge of the Mental Health Service to undertake the leadership at Senior level of an Area Team. Senior Social Workers are expected to undertake considerable day to day responsibilities as delegated by the Area Managers and are additionally expected to make a major contribution towards the future development and planning of the Department.

Senior Social Worker (Courts)

Grade: A.P.S. Salary Scale: £2,025—£2,268 plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

Candidates with a professional social work qualification and extensive experience in Court Work are required. The successful applicant will be required to be responsible for the Department's work in two Juvenile Courts, and where necessary in the Magistrates Courts. The Court Officer at present is assisted by two Social Workers and will act as an Adviser on Court matters to the Social Workers in three Area Teams. Additionally, the Court Officer will be responsible for the adoption work of the Department and will have the assistance of two part-time Social Workers.

Social Worker

Grade: Social Worker, Salary Scale: £1,772—£2,025 (with a bar at £1,776) plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

To undertake the full range of functions as specified under the Social Service Act, Encouragement will be given to developing relevant social skills and Social Workers are expected to play a full part in the development of the Service as a whole. There are three Area Teams all closely linked with supporting and consultative services at Headquarters, Sutton, although being a London Borough with its full complement of social problems is nevertheless able to maintain personal contact with all its staff and consequently there is good co-operation at all operational levels.

Social Welfare Officer for the Deaf

Grade: Social Worker, Salary Scale: £1,772—£2,025 (with a bar at £1,776) plus £90 London Weighting per annum. Minimum starting point £1,550 per annum.

Qualified Social Worker required to provide a specialist service for the deaf and hard of hearing. The officer appointed will be required to develop the service and maintain close liaison with voluntary organisations in this field.

Trainee Social Worker

Grade: Trainee, Salary Scale: £489—£1,317 plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

Trainee Social Workers will be required to work in one of the Area Teams together with tutorial work organised by the Training and Research Officer. Trainees will be enabled to receive full experience in all aspects of Local Authority Social Work and will be encouraged to gain entry to a professional qualifying course. Post-qualifying training will also be available on return to the Department and the promotion prospects within the Service are excellent.

All the above posts carry an essential user car allowance, and temporary housing accommodation if available.

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Social Services, Town Hall, Wallington, Surrey.

Personal enquiries concerning the Training and Research Officer post may be made to Mr. F. Puckett, Assistant Director of Social Services (Personal Services), who will be pleased to assist Tel. 01-459 0011.

Closing date: 16th August, 1971.

T. M. H. SCOTT, Principal Chief Officer

HOLLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

AREA SOCIAL SERVICES OFFICERS

£2,106 to bar £2,556—£2,751

Applications invited from qualified social workers, preferably with experience of staff management and the professional supervision of social workers, for two posts as Area Social Services Officers.

The persons appointed will be responsible for leading a team of social workers and other field staff in the provision of comprehensive community-based personnel social services.

Applications to the Director of Social Services, 35 Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincs. (from whom further information can be obtained), by 21st August, 1971.

CAERNARVONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ASSISTANT

Salary £2025 to £2268

The Social Services Department is looking for a man with a good academic background and with professional social work training to extend the training and staff development schemes on an appropriate basis. The successful candidate will be expected to participate in forward planning by the Headquarters team according to his/her personal interests.

Financial assistance towards removal expenses and lodging allowance. Application form from the County Council, County Offices, Caernarvon.

Closing date 25th August, 1971.

Telephone: 01-837 7011
061-832 9191

HOUSEMASTER & HOUSEMOTHER (Joint post)

HAYS BRIDGE SCHOOL, SOUTH GODSTONE

Married couple required at this intermediate school for 75 boys which is being adapted to a boarding school. The successful couple will be involved in a three-part role: (a) as a team, (b) as individuals, and (c) as a unit. The successful couple will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school and will be expected to contribute to the development of the school.

Applicants should preferably be qualified in social work, education, or have a similar background. The successful couple will be expected to contribute to the development of the school.

Salary: £1,250—£1,983 (qualification bar at £1,655) plus £100 London Allowance. The successful couple will be expected to contribute to the development of the school.

Application form and further details from the Director of Social Services, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames.

On the Mersey beat

by Roger Beard

"JUDGING from the annual proportion of deaths to population, Liverpool is the most unhealthy town in England" . . . Dr W. H. Duncan, Liverpool's first medical officer of health, 1843.

Dr Duncan was writing at a time when the squalor of Britain's major port outweighed its imperial excellence. More than 20,000 people were living in the city's cellars without air, light, or sanitation. Whatever social services available then were rudimentary—for the cellar dwellers they did not exist.

In 1971 another doctor—Dr Brian Davies—heads an integrated social services team which covers all of the 700,000 citizens of Liverpool. There is still squalor, there is still poverty. There is still homelessness. But the cellars have gone, and the chances of the people in need have improved beyond measure.

Dr Davies' definition of the most urgent needs of his town show the differences between his problems and those, say, of the inner London boroughs. "The primary deficiency here," he says, "is in the care of the elderly. Of course, all parts of the social services could be improved, but there is a massive need to provide everything from meals on wheels to special accommodation for the old."

His other priorities in order are the care of the physically handicapped, and of the mentally sick, followed by the training of workers.

To achieve these aims, the social work of the city is divided into 11 districts, all of which work autonomously under a district personal services officer, earning in the range of £3,000 to £3,500 a year. It is this autonomy, and the early start the city made on integrating its services, which Dr Davies is most proud of.

"We started this in 1968," he says. "In a city of this size you have to be efficient to get anywhere. After all, the districts house up to 68,000 people each. Some will be middle-class, some working-class, some run down. Unless you have autonomy in the districts, an integrated, generic approach to the social services you provide, you cannot work the system."

Certainly if you talk to people in different parts of the city, they appreciate it. It means that they can

deal with one agency in their own area for most of their problems, without having to go through several channels ending up in the quagmire of town hall bureaucracy.

It also has advantages for the social workers themselves. Conscious of the resentment that can be caused by constant reference back of decisions to headquarters, Dr Davies' attitude is to leave his staff to get on with it. Equally, there is a deliberate policy to recruit professional workers rather than well-meaning amateurs for the same money," Dr Davies believes, "they have the right to expect the same qualifications."

This policy results in great importance being attached to the work of the voluntary organisations, the ordinary citizens who give up their time to care for the old, or the inadequate. They are supported by the social services department out of their £4.4 millions budget directly. The money does not have to come through the finance committee—the discretion lies with the social services.

So much for the organisation, achieved as are so many things in this age through management by objectives. That's jargon for know what it is that you want to do. But what of the problems?

Liverpool needs another 175 social workers, that is a greater number than the 148 now working for the town. They need seven times as much money to spend on the elderly. They need up to four times as many home helps as they can now muster. Already they spend more than £250,000 on the chronic sick. They need to spend more. They have advanced well with the provision of telephones for the elderly. What they would now like to be thinking of are television sets.

In short, they need cash and staff. The irony is that, as Dr Davies puts it, the social services are a growth industry. The more you spend, the more you find you need to spend. In a city where unemployment is high, raising that extra cash is difficult. More people out of work means more in need of help, and less money to help them.

Though too polite to mention it, departments such as Dr Davies' have to deal with some of the bigger

mistakes of their own planners. Liverpool is not just famous for the Liver birds but for building two overspill postwar slums—Speke and Kirkby, indeed they brought into the housing vocabulary the word "unspeakable."

On the estates there is little to do. The young get bored and vandalise the way most healthy youngsters will. It is a big enough town, though, to admit its mistakes and to attempt to remedy them. Hence the development of a strong arm of the service to deal with the youngsters and their problems. If the problems of the planners' mistakes cannot be solved just by the activities of the one department, they can to a large degree be alleviated.

The gaps are still there, as Dr Davies would be the first to admit. There is need for preventive work—to prevent delinquency, homelessness, illegitimacy and mental breakdown. It could be that Dr Davies' medical training has made him aware of some of the problems more acutely than had he arrived at his job by another route. Whatever the reason, the integration of the social services is made more convincing by the inclusion of the medical aspects in it. In Liverpool the post of medical officer of health is an advisory one. Then there is the city itself.

As a Londoner, I find Liverpool one of the most attractive of the Northern cities. It cannot be for its beauty, it isn't. It is more that it is a realistic place—hard in business and hard in politics. It is this political realism that gives its institutions and its local government the power they have. Even the Liverpool Tories are not the same as those down South.

To work in it cannot be everybody's cup of tea. Though for social workers it must be attractive, for it is in the cities that most of the problems are—and Liverpool is no exception.

Though the name of the beer may change, the problems are the same. It can take the slums, the overcrowding, and the undeniable pockets of poverty that are there, it would certainly test out whether you were fitted for social work or something less challenging. On top of that, it has the second best football team in the country. A man who cannot stand the colour red, I won't tell you which one.

HELP THE AGED

quickly expanding Charity (income 1970 over £850,000) dedicated to the relief of suffering amongst the aged at home and abroad and active Christian or public spirited people for its immediate development programme.

A SENIOR FUND-RAISER, an exceptional man with ample relevant experience in appeal work or selling and in management to build and lead a new team of fund-raisers. The establishment is essential. National opportunity London based. A good salary will be negotiated with the right man.

Two TEAM LEADERS, each to lead and control 8 to 10 existing Area Organisers engaged in local appeals programmes and development. Charity's appeal in their area. Good organiser with ability to inspire others. One based Manchester area, one London. Commencing salary £11,750 to £22,000, rising to £22,750.

LOCAL APPEALS ORGANISERS—vacancies in London, Midlands, South Wales and Scotland. Excellent opportunity for energetic men and women to commence in fund-raising field with appeals for clothing and cash. Write for further details. Commencing salary £1,000 to £1,400, rising to £2,000.

YOUTH OFFICERS—vacancies in Yorkshire, Lancashire, East Midlands and Scotland for dedicated, enthusiastic young men and women organising, conducting, and running events with young people. Commencing salary £1,000 to £1,350 rising to £2,000.

Help the Aged offers a worthwhile career, with training and an opportunity to assist people to achieve independence and the highest level. Some appointments of special interest to graduates with the years' experience. Others to men and women aged 21 to 40 with business or selling experience. An appropriate Home Office qualification is desirable but not essential, and unqualified but experienced applicants will be considered. It is essential they should be able to show achievement.

Pension scheme and free life insurance. Car provided or allowance where appropriate. Advice re housing accommodation if needed. Please write stating achievements, aspirations, age, experience, salary and postal address to: Frank Bailey (quote HTA/571), P.O. Box 26, 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

WASHINGTON NEW TOWN

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the above post in the Social Development Officer's Department. The successful applicant would be required to assist in the research programme, particularly in the field of social and community development, in the New Town.

Applicants should normally be graduates in Economics, Statistics or Sociology, although consideration will be given to non-graduates with relevant experience.

Commencing salary will be within Grade IV (£1,515—£1,776) according to qualifications and experience.

A contributory superannuation scheme and five-day week are in operation. Accommodation may be available to rent or to lease and removal expenses will be paid in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Administrative Officer and should be returned not later than Monday, 23rd August, 1971.

W. S. HOLLEY,
General Manager.

Washington Development Corporation,
Usworth Hall,
Washington, Co. Durham.

LINDSEY COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE

Suitably experienced

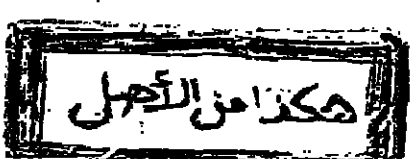
MARRIED COUPLE

required to take charge of a Family Group Home for 8-10 children at Epworth, Lincolnshire. In this joint appointment, the woman would be Senior Housemother in charge of the Home, but undertake part-time duties as Housefather in the evenings and at weekends. An appropriate Home Office qualification is desirable but not essential, and unqualified but experienced applicants will be considered.

Salary for Senior Housemother on scale £1,050 to £1,305 per annum less £219 per annum for emoluments (salary scales presently under review). An additional £90 per annum is payable to holders of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care. The part-time Housefather receives free board and lodging, plus £50 per annum.

A five day week is in operation, and the appointment of Senior Housemother is superannuable.

Further details and application forms from the Director of Social Services, County Offices, Lincoln. Closing date for applications 20th August, 1971.



Giro strike hits phone bills first

The offences were committed when Cowen was stationed at the Royal Army Ordnance Corps training depot, Deepcut, Surrey. Mr Kenneth Cantrell, chairman of Camberley magistrates, told Cowan the court took a "serious view of drug pushing." "It fills one with horror to think of the number you have involved at the camp."

The strike received its most solid support yesterday at Bootle, where 98 of the 102 senior machine operators, mostly women, came out. In London, only 54 out of 100 on the first two shifts decided to strike. About 700 staff are claiming a 9 per cent increase. They have rejected an 8½ per cent offer.

Standardisation means that a particular programme could be run on all the computers owned by the boards. If machines built by different manufacturers are used, the programmes often have to be expensively re-written.

● A thousand workers were laid off yesterday at the Smethwick, Staffordshire, foundries of Dartmouth Auto Castings Ltd., because of a seven-day-old strike by 200 maintenance men.

much grunting and a "one-two-three-heave," the astronauts managed to get the tube out of the rock in which it was embedded. But they then found they could not dismantle it to stow it in the space craft. "Tell me, do you really want it this bad?" Scott asked with some impatience, and then remarked to his colleague: "I

Earlier, he had complained about the chat from Houston while the pair was working. "If you keep asking questions we've got to stop and talk to you." The chat stopped.

Scott became so engrossed in what he was doing during the lunar walk, that he walked straight into a small crater and stumbled precipitately out of

Popov do

og retires

By our Shipping Correspondent

The operation to remove three wrecks blocking Dover Strait near the bank has reached the halfway point. Diving teams have been a work faster than they expected because of unusually weather.

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is saved the vote

His new partner is another West Highland terrier. Popo has changed the dog's name from Coco to Big Ben. The terrier, which was born on a Welsh farm, will go back to Russia with Popov after the four-week run of the circus at the Empire Pool.

[illegible]

It now remains to be seen whether Lockheed and Rolls between them can turn an international salvage operation into a commercially successful venture. The truth is that nearly everyone in this programme — apart from the engineers producing the hardware — is now

AROUND THE WORLD

...the

The Rolls men are working away at a cost of about £2 millions a week to deliver engines by next April, when the airlines get their first aircraft. But the Derby firm needs a long, long production run to start making profits. And that

Lunch-time reports					
	C	F		C	F
Ajaccio	29	70	London	27	81
Algeria	36	70	Lyons	20	68
Algiers	76	97	Luxemborg	20	68
Amsterdam	21	70	Luxon	38	104
Athens	30	86	Madrid	29	89
Batona	27	81	Majorca	28	81
Belfast	18	84	Malaga	33	97
Belcast	26	82	Malta	32	99
Belgrade	27	81	Mexico	20	68
Berlin	30	86	Miami		
Bermuda			Milan	30	86
Biarritz	24	75	Montreal		
Bremen	19	66	Moscow	24	71
Brockport	19	66	Munich	25	77
Brouaux	23	73			

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depends on Lockheed's ability to keep the aircraft's price under control.

STOP PRESS

Bulgaria	17	63	Newcastle	20	64
Burkina Faso	19	66	Nw Yrk		
Burundi	20	67	Nice	F	28
Belgium	23	72	Nicosia	32	92
Bosnia	24	75	Norfolk	33	94
Cardiff	19	66	Oslo	20	68
Cayman Is	20	67	Ottawa		
Cebu	26	79	Paris	F	28
Copenhagen	23	73	Perth	F	28
Cyprus	23	73	Prague	F	28
Dublin	23	73	Rybnik	12	54
Frankfurt	23	73	Rhodes	28	82
Edinburgh	17	63	Rome	29	84
Funchal	24	75	Roskrow	16	63
Gibraltar	20	67	Salford	23	77
Geneva	28	82	Stockholm	23	77
Glasgow	17	63	Strasbourg	28	82
Greenwich	24	84	Tangier	34	75
Helsinki	23	73	Toronto	19	61
Holmsby	23	73	Tenerife	26	79
Isle of Man	23	73	Tunis	36	97

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Inverness	R	15	59	Valencia	F	29	84
Istanbul	R	18	63	Verona	S	30	86
Jakarta	C	1	65	Vienna	S	30	86
L. Palmas	R	25	77	Warsaw	S	31	85
Lisbon	C	20	68	Zurich	S	26	79

C, cloudy; F, fair; R, rain; S, sunny.

LONDON READINGS

7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. yesterday:
 Min. temp. 14C (57C) 7 a.m. to
 7 p.m. yesterday: 15C (59C) (70F), Rain-
 fall .13in. Sunshine 4.7 hrs.

SEA PASSAGES

All passages	oight	becoming
moderate.		

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.



1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

